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U.S. DECIDES TO START BINARY WEAPONS PRODUCTION

LD291636 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 29 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has made the decision to start the production of the latest chemical weapons, binary ammunition. Spokesman for the White House Larry Speakes announced this today. He said that the Pentagon jointly with the NATO Forces Command in Europe had been instructed to work out the plans for the deployment of that ammunition in West European countries under "appropriate circumstances".

Announcing these new dangerous militaristic steps, the spokesman for the White House hypocritically asserted that the conclusion of a verifiable agreement on chemical weapons ban remains the chief priority for the administration.

REAGAN REAFFIRMS INTENT TO SPEED UP SDI

LD300848 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 30 TASS -- Speaking on Tuesday to Republican Party students, U.S. President Reagan confirmed again the administration's intention to speed up the "star wars" programme. He said that the USA did not intend to make this programme a subject for haggling at Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. He pointed out that the USA should go on with the SDI programme according to the schedule. Notwithstanding the hard facts, the head of the White House again alleged that the "star wars" programme was an earnest of peace without nuclear weapons. On the other hand, experts point out that systems planned under this programme mean not only laser and other "exotic" weapons but also the latest and more dangerous nuclear weapons to be deployed in outer space.

RESULTS OF JOINT MONITORING EXPERIMENT DISCUSSED

LD291201 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- The first results of the Soviet-U.S. experiment to monitor possible nuclear tests have been discussed by the two countries' seismologists at the Otto Schmidt Institute of the Physics of the Earth of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

James S. Bruin, professor at the University of California at San Diego, has said that two seismic stations are already functioning in the area of Semipalatinsk and another one will come into operation soon.

He pointed out the correctness of the choice of the site for the instruments. A low level of seismic background creates good conditions for monitoring. The second phase of monitoring is to be completed in November when the installation of computer-controlled equipment in deep holes will be started. Monitoring will be conducted for a year. The results of the monitoring are to be simultaneously processed and analysed in the scientific institutions of the two countries.

Similar seismic stations staffed by Soviet and American specialists are to be sited in Nevada as well.

However, the U.S. equipment installed in Kazakhstan has already recorded both nuclear explosions conducted at the Nevada test range in July at a time when the Soviet Union for almost a year already has been refraining from nuclear tests.

This is once again confirmed by the monitoring conducted by American seismologists themselves in the area of Semipalatinsk.

The experiment being conducted jointly by the scientists of the USSR and the USA convincingly proves that there are no obstacles to a total ban on nuclear tests, and that effective verification in this field is possible.

CHERNYSHEV VIEWS U.S. 'DAMAGE' TO ARMS TREATIES

LD291150 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- "If the existing treaties and agreements prevent the U.S. Administration from freely building up and modernising its weapons, they in the White House act according to the principle -- the worse it is for these treaties and agreements". This conclusion is drawn by Vladimir Chernyshev, the author of the book "Washington: The Policy of Eroding Treaties and Agreements" which has been issued in English by the APN (NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY) publishers.

The sharp swing of U.S. foreign policy to the right after the Reagan administration came to power, Vladimir Chernyshev wrote, has done heavy damage to the process of limitation and reduction of weapons. Washington began openly expressing its disregard for the agreements concluded earlier and declared its intention to destroy or abandon them.

The book gives a detailed analysis of the violations by the USA of the provisions of the SALT treaties and contains a large volume statistics.

The author holds that when official Washington succeeded in starting work to create strike space weapons, those who are fond of military adventures began to "hope" that under cover of a space shield they would be able to launch their first nuclear strike with impunity. As a result of the SALT-2 treaty "began going to pieces" and together with it the hopes of the peoples for new Soviet-American arms control agreements.

Vladimir Chernyshev clearly shows that the "violations" of treaties and agreements ascribed by the U.S. Administration to the Soviet Union are an absurd invention designed to justify the weapons race launched in the USA under the pretext of a mythical Soviet threat.

ISRAELYAN CRITICIZES WESTERN APPROACH AT GENEVA

PM291033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with V.L. Israelyan, head of Soviet delegation at Geneva Conference on Disarmament, by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Taking Account of the New Realities"]

[Text] Geneva -- The Conference on Disarmament is continuing its work at the Palais des Nations. At plenary sessions and in working parties, the representatives of 40 delegations are examining the problems involved in ending the arms race and drafting documents that could form the basis for the adoption of important decisions in the sphere of implementing a program of general and complete disarmament. What are the features of the present session?

"The mood of the 1986 session," Soviet delegation head V.L. Israelyan told your correspondent, "has indisputably been set by the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which have focused the world community's attention on key problems of international relations such as limiting the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament, preventing an arms race in outer space, and banning nuclear weapons tests. [paragraph continues]

The speeches made by the vast majority of state delegations taking part in the conference show their understanding of the USSR's constructive initiatives aimed at reversing the increasingly dangerous race to nuclear catastrophe and moving toward disarmament. However, it has not yet been possible to start constructive talks on these questions at the conference. There is only one reason for this -- a lack of political will and readiness for talks on the part of the U.S. and other Western delegations.

"For example," the head of the Soviet delegation continued, "let us take a paramount question like banning nuclear weapon tests -- which, incidentally, has been on the conference agenda for many years now. The Soviet Union advocates immediately beginning talks on banning such tests completely and is ready for any form of talks, including a conference, and any version of an accord. This readiness is demonstrated in action. Our country has repeatedly extended its unilateral moratorium declared on 6 August last.

"There is also a sound material basis for multilateral dialogue. A Soviet draft treaty on general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, a Swedish draft in similar vein, and several dozen proposals by many delegations examining in detail various aspects of this complex problem have been on the negotiating table since 1982. It should also be added that a special group of seismological experts studying questions of detecting underground nuclear explosions is also working at the conference.

"The United States, however, refuses talks on drafting a treaty on general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. It alleges that there is a lack of refined methods for registering underground nuclear tests. This in no way corresponds to reality. And this, by the way, was expressed with particular force at the meeting of the International Forum of Scientists for A Nuclear Test Ban held in Moscow the other day. The USSR's major foreign policy initiatives," V.L. Israelyan went on, "have created all the conditions necessary for a very rapid completion of the draft of a convention banning chemical weapons. Proposals taking account of the stances of many states, including the United States, submitted to the conference by our country have made it possible to find a solution to certain complex problems impeding progress. The talks have now entered the stage when all participants are required to show maximum readiness to achieve accords and compromises. Here the matter greatly depends on the stance adopted by the United States and its allies. For some years now it has been impossible to agree on certain kinds of monitoring because of the extremist, discriminatory stance adopted by the United States. The Western states must also show realism and a responsible approach to resolving another still unresolved problem -- the problem of ensuring that chemical weapons are not produced in commerical industry. In short, it is essential to find solutions to many questions still but, given goodwill, they can be found in a relatively short time. A convention banning chemical weapons could be made a reality and one of the most barbaric kinds of weapons of mass destruction is eliminated. Efforts in this direction are being hampered by U.S. and NATO plans to start producing binary chemical weapons and deploy them on the territory of Western Europe.

"Today's political realities," the head of the Soviet delegation stressed in conclusion, "urgently demand that all states do their utmost to help limit the arms race and secure disarmament. As for the Soviet Union, it regards its participation in the Conference on Disarmament with utter seriousness -- a seriousness dictated by its appreciation of the fact that disarmament serves as the main route toward establishing just new international procedures."

KORNILOV NOTES WORLDWIDE CALL FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD271459 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1018 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jul (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Soviet-American negotiations on the problem of stopping nuclear weapon tests have started in Geneva. These negotiations, which are supposed to include both questions of control and the determination of ways toward a total rejection of nuclear tests, have again drawn the attention of the public to a problem whose exception, topicality, and importance can hardly be overestimated.

One need not to be a military specialist to understand: ceasing nuclear tests means embarking on a realistic path toward stopping and turning back material preparations deployed by imperialism for a nuclear duel. Proceeding from this point, and thoroughly weighing all pros and cons, almost 1 year ago, on the day of the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, the Soviet Union came out in favor of ending nuclear tests.

If the U.S. Administration joined the Soviet initiative, if it took the step that people expected and expect of it, an end would be put to further improving nuclear weapons and there would be a real movement toward total elimination. But no! Those U.S. circles that represent the interests and aspirations of the military-industrial complex, of the "weapon kings", are continuing to follow the former militarist course. This has once more been testified to another nuclear test carried out on 24 July at the Nevada range, the 15th since the USSR introduced its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests.

It is characteristic that this nuclear test, code-named 'Cornucopia' was carried out, as is reported, 1 day ahead of schedule, in order to forestall protest demonstrations that were being prepared. But the growing wave of indignation in the United States and all over the world cannot be quelled with such tricks! Millions of peace supporters, prominent political and public figures in various countries, famous military experts, and authoritative scientists resolutely condemn the militarist course of the ruling circles of the United States, their stubborn refusal to give a positive response to the Soviet moratorium. "We are convinced that the security of both the Soviet Union and the United States would be substantially strengthened if there were a total ban on nuclear tests", the declaration of the participants in the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban which was held in Moscow recently, emphasizes.

Today, when it has been proven irrefutably that control over nuclear explosions is possible, the supporters of nuclear tests do not even have the semblance of arguments that could justify their dangerous militarist line. Having greeted the report of the beginning of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva with interest and attention, the international community repeatedly expresses the hope that the United States will, with all responsibility, weigh up the degree of danger which is hanging over the world, and will display a realistic approach to the Soviet initiative. A ban must be put on nuclear tests! People are waiting for this, they are demanding it.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL WORDS, DEEDS CAUSE CONFUSION

OW260526 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Boris Parkhomenko commentary from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. Adminstration is stubbornly opposing efforts to reach on agreement to end the arms race.

[Parkhomenko] Hello comrades. Two successive events have drawn intent, but far from mild, reaction from the world community.

An extraordinary session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission created for promoting and implementating the aims and provisions of the ABM Treaty, agreements to limit offensive strategic weapons, and also the agreement on measures to reduce the danger of nuclear war arising between the USSR and the United States, opened in Geneva 2 days ago as a result of USSR efforts.

After agreeing to go to the conference table, U.S. members of the commission publicized this gesture as allegedly irrefutable proof of U.S. adherence to the idea of detente, of constructive cooperation in the field of disarmament.

Well, such a statement could only be welcomed if there had not been a second event, which occurred just one day after the first. The printing ink had hardly dried on the pages of U.S. newspapers reporting on the new U.S. demonstration of goodwill, when it was announced that another nuclear device -- the eighth this year, and the 15th since the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests -- had been exploded at the testing range in Nevada.

This extremely wide divergence between the Washington administration's words and deeds has caused complete confusion among the most devoted U.S. allies. The world community saw it as a challenge to world public opinion.

Unfortunately, these explosions in Nevada, and not at all the statements about their readiness to strive jointly with the USSR for the liquidation of nuclear arsenals, prove the true intentions of the White House to continue to sabotage all efforts leading to an end to the arms race.

WESTERN EUROPE PRESSURES U.S. ON ARMS CONTROL

OW290512 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, speaking in Vladivostok, has said that the Soviet leadership will study U.S. President Reagan's reply to the Soviet proposals on arms control with responsibility and attention. The results of this study will be known in due time.

Now, I wish to draw your attention to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on the contents of the U.S. President's reply. Western Europe is pushing the United States toward compliance in its answer to the Kremlin on the question of arms control. I think this position of Western Europe has, to a significant extent, been influenced by the recent Soviet-French summit talks and the USSR-UK and USSR-FRG foreign ministers talks. The West European partners in the talks with the Soviet leaders heard first hand a clear explanation of the Soviet policy that is directed at disarmament, the strengthening of peace, and the revival of detente. Apparently, this was conveyed to Washington by France, the UK, and the FRG.

Western Europe adheres more closely to detente than does the United States. Political awareness in the capitals of Western Europe is also higher than that in Washington. Therefore, I believe THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is correct. Western Europe is indeed pushing the United States toward greater realism, to a greater constructiveness on questions of arms control. To what extent the U.S. reply to the Soviet Union reflects the aspirations of West Europeans, only time will tell. But the mere fact that Western Europe is applying pressure on the United States is very noteworthy.

Certainly, it must not be thought that the Soviet Union, in its talks with Mitterand, Howe, and Genscher, aspired to cause a rift in West European-U.S. relations.

It is clear to all that the Atlantic alliance, which includes the United States and Western Europe, is a very strong military entity. Internal contradictions do exist, but these are not so widespread or tense as to threaten this entity with destruction. Therefore, to play on these contradictions would be futile. However, besides the common interests that bind the West European countries to the United States, these countries have purely European interests as well as their own national interests. It is here that the broad field of Soviet-West European contacts unfolds, especially since the Soviet Union sees the countries of Western Europe as sovereign and equal partners in working out a common European policy and respects their lawful interests.

At the same time, one must not forget that between the USSR and those countries with which talks have been held, serious differences of opinion do exist on a wide range of problems, ranging from Euromissiles to human rights.

I believe that the nature of the relations offered by the Soviet Union to the West Europeans should impress them, for relations of this type with our country raises the prestige of Western Europe. It is no secret that the United States is still building its West European policy on the concept formulated by General Pershing as far back as World War I. Having landed on European soil, the general said at that time: We have come not for the sake of Europeans but for the sake of Americans, for our own sake. Remember this well: The U.S. front line of defense cuts across European territory. It is noteworthy that the missiles deployed by the United States in Western Europe bear the name of that very general, Pershing.

FRG URGED TO ASSIST IN DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

LD271904 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Excerpts] It is very important to emphasize that the U.S. allies carry their share of responsibility for what direction the world, now at the crossroads, will take. In particular, they could speak out against the U.S. nuclear tests. Furthermore, the question is raised of cooperation between the Europeans and their participation in the construction of what one could call their own European home. This idea was emphasized by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during last week's meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. During the Soviet-West German talks, our side noted that the FRG has a chance to make its contribution to the cause of limiting and reducing arms. The time is now for new thinking, independence, and renunciation of militarist aspirations. One would like to hope that they will conclude this in Bonn, especially as it is being demanded by the opposition, by Social-Democrats, by other parties that are not members of the ruling coalition, and finally by the public at large.

Unfortunately, as noted at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, FRG Government policies in many respects continue to bear the mark fo the past and do not meet the requirements of new thinking in the nuclear-space age. This is shown by all of FRG postwar history and by its present day stances. [passage omitted]

It is in the interests of the FRG itself to conduct an active policy on the issues of disarmament. If its policy is adorned with practical steps, the FRG will find a reliable partner in the Soviet Union.

GERASIMOV BRIEFS PRESS ON NEW 'INITIATIVES'

LD291648 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 28 Jul 86

["Briefings on New Soviet Initiatives" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union stands strongly for involving the Asian-Pacific region in the general process of creating a comprehensive system of international security, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, said at a briefing at the ministry's Press Center today.

"This would help strengthen goodneighbourly relations and friendship between the countries of the region and not only have a favorable effect on the situation in the region but also help preserve and consolidate international peace," he said.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had advanced concrete initiatives, ideas and proposals in his speech in Vladivostok, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said. He described the issue of a regional settlement, the idea of a barrier in the way of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear arms in Asia and the Pacific, the proposal for the start of talks on reducing naval activities in the Pacific, and the problem of a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Asia to a level of reasonable sufficiency as important proposals whose implementation was decisive to the destiny of the nations inhabiting the region.

Gerasimov stressed the special significance of the Soviet Union's decision to return home from Afghanistan by the end of 1986 six regiments with their equipment and arms. "This decision is providing another impulse for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan," he said.

Answering questions from newsmen about Soviet-Chinese relations, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said there had emerged the signs of a positive shift in economic relations. "The mutually supplementary natures of the Soviet and Chinese economies offer appreciable opportunities for broadening these relations, including in frontier areas," Gerasimov said.

ZHOLKVER ON GORBACHEV'S ASIA, PACIFIC PLANS

LD292303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Responses to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, above all to the proposals on strengthening peace and security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin, continue coming in from many countries. Over to our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

These responses -- not all from Asian countries -- note that the proposals put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Vladivostok are part of the general program for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. This was discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress. As the West German paper DIE WELT has noted, the Soviet Union is commencing a new peace offensive in Asia. What, if one adopts such terminology, are the basic directions of this peace offensive? Above all, they are the issues of regional settlement.

Here the Soviet Union supports constructive proposals of other countries and also undertakes its own initiatives. At issue are the normalization of the situation in Indochina, on the Korean peninsula, and also the question concerning Afghanistan. The decision about recalling a number of Soviet military units from Afghanistan is regarded as an important impulse for speeding up a political settlement of this problem.

The USSR also proposes a whole range of concrete measures to halt the dangerous growth of the military threat in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean. In particular it proposes to start talks about reducing navies in the Pacific Ocean -- in the first place vessels equipped with nuclear weapons -- and also about reducing conventional weapons in Asia. In this context the USSR is ready to talk with the PRC about steps aimed at reducing the levels of ground forces. Simultaneously our country supports initiatives to declare southern parts of the Pacific Ocean and the Korean peninsula as nuclear-free zones and to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The USSR considers it is time to hold discussions on confidence-building measures and the non-use of force in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region.

It proposes -- though not as an immediate target -- to convene a Pacific Ocean conference, similar to the Helsinki conference, with the participation of all countries around this ocean. Such a proposal is meeting with an especially wide response, just when the 11th anniversary of the commencement of the final stage of the Helsinki conference is being celebrated. Hiroshima, the first victim of nuclear evil, which indeed is worthy of becoming a symbol of peace, might become the venue of a Pacific Ocean conference.

Present generations have inherited many difficult and agonizing problems. The wide response to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok provides graphic evidence of people's striving to be rid of the burden of the past and to seek new approaches to strengthening world peace and security.

WORLD SCIENTISTS OUTLINE AIMS, ELECT SECRETARY

Second Day Activities

PM290840 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 3

[I. Belov report: "In the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] The general discussion on all aspects of the World Federation of Scietific Workers' (WFSW) activity was continued on the second day of work by the 14th WFSW General Assembly session. Commissions set up at the session to consider the federation's future activity, to revise the federation's rules, and to cover publications worked simultaneously.

As the highest leading organ of the WFSW the General Assembly summed up at the plenary session the results of the federation's work during the last 3 years and outlined the directions of its activity for the forthcoming period. It stressed, in particular, the urgent need for the scientific community to take every measure to assist in ending the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and stopping all types of nuclear tests. It is the duty of scientists to serve peace and progress and orient their activity toward the good of man.

Aware of the role played by young scientists in the development of science along the path of humanism and their responsibility for the future of mankind, the assembly participants passed a decision on working with young specialists. A WFSW standing committee is being set up to deal with youth problems, which will coordinate the federation's efforts in the struggle for peace and social progress. The committee will devote particular attention to young researchers in developing countries.

The General Assembly examined the work of the WFSW Executive Council and determined the tasks of the federation's standing committees and regional centers. A number of draft resolutions and commission proposals for introducing revisions to the WFSW Rules were also discussed and approved.

Elections to the WFSW's leading organs were held. Professor J.-M. Legay (France) was reelected WFSW president.

The 14th WFSW General Assembly session concluded its work at this point.

Briton Elected Secretary

PM290841 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jul 86 p 3

[M. Demichev report -- headline illegible]

[Text] A session of the new World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) Executive Council, elected at the 14th WFSW General Assembly session, was held yesterday in Moscow. Its participants outlined the council's plan of action and discussed a number of organizational issues connected with the work of the federation's regional centers and standing commissions. In particular, a special committee was set up to deal with the problems of women engaged in the sphere of scientific activity.

A new WFSW general secretary was appointed at the session. He is Stan Davison (Britain). The work of the WFSW Executive Council was concluded at this point.

Earlier, at the WFSW General Assembly session, the decision was taken with great satisfaction to institute an international WFSW prize for outstanding contributions by scientists to the cause of mobilizing the science community in defense of peace. The first winners of this prize are the eminent social figures Professor Pierre (Bikar) (France) and Academician Kiril Bratanov (Bulgaria).

TEXT

PREMIER HITS ISRAELI MIDDLE EAST POLICY

PM300808 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Support for Palestinians"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul -- XINHUA has reported that Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who is on a visit to Tunisia, has sharply condemned the Israeli Government for its policy of aggression and expansion in the Near East. He stressed there can be no peace in that region without a constructive solution of the Near East problem and a relaxation of tension there. The PRC leader reaffirmed the support of the Chinese Government and people for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples for their national rights, freedom, and independence.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS OPENING OF PRC TRADE SHOW

PM291015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Opening of PRC Trade and Economic Exhibition"]

[Text] From the traditional tea to a model of a satellite, from silk textiles to electronic equipment -- that is the scope of the PRC trade and economic exhibition which opened in Moscow on 25 July.

Jia Shi, head of the PRC trade and economic delegation and chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, delivered a speech at the opening of the exhibition thanking the Soviet side for its assistance in organizing one of the biggest PRC exhibitions abroad. He noted with satisfaction that in recent years links between the two countries in the sphere of the economy, science, and culture have widened.

Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, read out a message from Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council. The message expresses gratitude on behalf of the PRC Government for support and assistance in holding the exhibition. It notes that in recent years trade between China and the Soviet Union has undergone fairly major development and good foundations have been laid for the implementation of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the economy, science, and technology. China and the Soviet Union are close neighbors and a traditional friendship exists between the two countries' peoples, which is much valued in China. The message expresses confidence that the exhibition now opening and the Soviet Union's trade and industry exhibition which is to be held in Beijing in December will be a useful contribution to the further widening of trade and economic relations between the two countries and will play a positive role in deepening mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the PRC.

I.V. Arkhipov, chairman of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Chinese commission on economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was present at the opening of the PRC exhibition on behalf of the Soviet government.

LAST LINE

The holding of our two countries' exhibitions in Moscow and Beijing respectively this year, he said, is clear evidence of the fruitful development of Soviet-Chinese ties in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres. I am confident this exchange of information about our achievements will promote the further growth of business contacts and strengthen friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the PRC.

Our country and all Soviet people currently live and work under the sign of the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions, key components of which are the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the transfer of the national economy onto an intensive path of development. Our actions and intentions are geared toward the future, and are linked in the most direct way with the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace.

Soviet people invariably follow with interest the course of national economic building in China, whose achievements in various spheres we can familiarize ourselves with at the exhibition which has opened today.

Permit me to express gratitude to Comrade Li Peng for the warm message on the occasion of the opening of the PRC exhibition in Moscow, and also to wish the exhibition success and express the hope that it will contribute to the cause of expanding good-neighborly cooperation for the sake of our countries' peoples.

The reserves for such cooperation are, as was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, vast, because they meet the interests of both countries and because what our peoples value most -- socialism and peace -- is indivisible.

The exhibition opening was attended by leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, as well as the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of foreign countries accredited to the USSR.

The exhibition will be open until 10 August in Sokolniki park.

STATE PLANNING DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW232323 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Chinese delegation led by Vice Minister Huang Yicheng of the PRC State Planning Commission has concluded its visit to the USSR. He reviewed the experience of the Soviet Union in building and using nuclear power plants as well as hydropower stations and in manufacturing equipment for them. The delegation visited the Novovoronezhskiy nuclear power plant, the Zaporozhye nuclear power plant, and the Perm regional power plant. It also toured a scientific reserarch institute, a design institute, and some factories that manufacture power generating equipment.

MPR'S BATMONH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW TO BEGIN VACATION

LD282104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, has arrived in the Soviet Union today for a vacation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The same day he arrived in Frunze the guest visited the exhibition of the achievements of Kirghizia's national economy, paid a visit to a state pedigree stock breeding farm, and, at the "Lenin" kolkhoz, acquainted himself with the integrated mechanized gathering in of the harvest. Comrade Batmonh was accompanied by leaders of the Republic.

KOREAN ADMIRAL ATTENDS VLADIVOSTOK MEETING

LD281905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In Vladivostok's drama theater today there was a meeting of those whose labor initiative and high productive discipline are an example for many people. In the meeting's presidium were distinguished townspeople, the best producers and innovators, the winners of socialist competitions, members of the kraykom and gorkom bureaus, scientists, cultural figures and military leaders.

Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Korean People's Navy, attended the meeting. Five vessels under his command are in Vladivostok on a friendly visit. [passage omitted]

NAJIBULLAH SPEAKS ON VARIETY OF WORLD ISSUES

USSR Troop Reduction

LD291838 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Kabul July 29 TASS -- "Our heroic people received with profound understanding the statement made in Vladivostok by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, concerning the return home of some of the Soviet military units staying in the DRA", stated General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibullah. He made an address to the nation over Afghan television on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan here today.

"The important step being taken by our friends upon agreement with the Afghan Government is another vivid manifestation of the sincere striving of the DRA and the USSR for a speedy settlement of the situation that shaped around Afghanistan, the easing of tension in the region. It confirms again the adherence of the DRA to the policy of peace reflected in the 1980 and 1981 statements, the Soviet Union's loyalty to the course at disarmament and detente consolidated by the 27th CPSU Congress. This step is a clear answer to all slandersers: The USSR has no other aims in Afghanistan but rendering internationalist assistance to the young republic in repulsing the aggression from the outside. We make no secret of the fact that this goodwill gesture has become possible as a result of all-round strengthening of the people's power, the might of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the growing support for the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government by Afghanistan's peoples.

When the forces of imperialists and regional reactionaries came at us and counter-revolutionaries stood up, materially supported by the West, with arms in hands, it is our internationalist brothers, Soviet troops, that came to our help at our legitimate request and in accordance with lofty international principles, Najibullah stressed. It is thanks to the Soviet Union's all-round and decisive assistnace that it has been possible to repulse the aggression and imperialist interference in the home affairs of Afganistan. It is thanks to it that Afghanistan today is a sovereign, independent and territorially intergral state. Those holding dear the fate of the country should realize that if the limited contingent of Soviet troops had not come to the help of our people, the enemies would have torn Afghanistan apart. And the Afghan people realize that the great Soviet people always were, are, and will be their friends.

The Afghans have taken to their hearts Mikhail Gorbachev's words that "all those encouraging and financing the undeclared war against Afghanistan and from whose territory it is being waged should know: If the intervention against the DRA continues, the Soviet Union will stand up for its neighbour."

We expect, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee emphasized, that the initiative taken by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will evoke a positive response the world over, both among our friends and among those who so far do not agree with us on questions of our domestic and foreign policies. We expect the opposite side to reciprocate this gesture of goodwill and prove with practical acitons its interest in the settlement of the so-called "Afghan problem."

"What I mean is the termination of all forms of interference from outside in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, of the dispatch of bands of hired counter-revolutionaries into our territory, and of the supply of the newest weapons to them used for active subversive operations against the people's democratic government.

"We believe that the steps taken will refute convincingly the sordid anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda which is conducted by imperialism and regional reaction every day. Let mankind see who is really striving for a political settlement and who is heightening tension.

"Naturally, we speak about an initial step. If it is followed by the second and the third fully depends on the actions of the governments of the United States, Pakistan, Iran and other countries that imposed an undeclared war on Afghanistan. The stage-by-stage return of the Soviet forces will be started only on condition that the non-resumption of the war is guaranteed and all the documents making up the foundation of a political settlement are signed.

"The party and the state will be implementing ever more persistently the line at national reconciliation, at the widening of the social base of the April National-Democratic Revolution, including the creation of a governemnt with the participation of political forces which, though they had found themselves beyond the limits of the country, are prepared to participate sincerely in the nation-wide process of the construction of new Afghanistan. It is only national unity and the common adherence to Afghanistan's freedom and integrity", Najibullah stressed, "that are the guarantee that we shall cope with the difficulties and achieve our cherished goal: We shall make our people happy and our fatherland flourishing".

Further on Gorbachev's Speech

LD292153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report from Afghanistan by M. Leshchinskiy]

[Text] Everywhere on the streets of Kabul people are talking about yesterday's speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Vladivostok, and of course, especially about that part which contains an official statement about important measures aimed at speeding up a political settlement over Afghanistan. Support for the line of the present Afghan leadership toward national reconciliation, and toward an expansion of the social basis of the April Revolution, is expressed.

Excerpts of that speech were broadcast on Afghan television. Detailed accounts of it are published in the morning papers, together with the first commentaries.

This evening, Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, spoke on Afghan television to the people. In particular, he said:

[Begin recording of Najibullah in Dari with superimposed Russian translation] This important step, undertaken by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in the international year of peace, is an expression of the peace-loving policy of the DRA, of the Soviet Union's loyalty to the course of disarmament and detente, consolidated by the 27th CPSU Congress. It gives a clear answer to all the criticism of Kabul.

The USSR has no aim in Afghanistan other than providing international assistance to the young republic, to repulse aggression from outside. This gesture of goodwill became possible as a result of all-round strengthening of peoples' power, the power of the DRA's Armed Forces, rising up in support of the policy of the PDPA and the government, on the part of the peoples of Afghanistan. [end recording]

PDPA Central Committee Plenum

PM291107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Paths of Reorganization Charted"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Jul -- Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, held a press conference here yesterday devoted to the results of the 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum. Answering questions from local and foreign journalists, Najib emphasized that ways to reorganize party and political work in accordance with the demands of the present stage of development of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan were descussed and outlined at the plenum.

The plenum decisions, Najib emphasized, have elicited a positive response in the DRA provinces' party organizations and been supported by the working people. Under the conditions of the continuing undeclared war by imperialism and reaction against the Afghan people, the PDPA and the republic's government devote unremitting attention to questions of encancing the Armed Forces' combat readiness and strengthening border protection with a view to preventing infiltration by mercenary counterrevolutionary gangs from abroad. Defense councils have been set up and are operating at province level to coordinate the activities of party and military organs to enhance the DRA's defense capability. The number of detachments of defenders of the revolution and self-defense groups in enterprises and villages and of tribal armed border formations is growing.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary went on to say that the plenum outlined specific measures to enchance the leading role of the PDPA and its combat staff -- the Central Committee -- in all spheres of the cuntry's socioeconomic life. The Central Committee has been substantially enlarged by representatives of the working class, the peasantry, women, the various national minorities in Afghanistan, and also left-wing democratic organizations. Elections of people's representatives to local organs of state power and administration are continuing. The role of the DRA National Fatherland Front in mobilizing the country's patriotic forces, regardless of class, religion, and nationality, to resolve revolutionary tasks in increasing. He particularly emphasized the importance of effecting national reconciliation, widely involving the clergy in the process of the ending bloodshed, establishing peace in the country, and helping compatriots deceived by counterrevolution to return to peaceful labor for the good of the motherland.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary stated the Afghan people's firm desire for peace and the speediest polticial settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by means of constructive dialogue within the framework of the Geneva talks with Pakistan, which, goaded by the United States, is hindering this positive process.

Najib evaluated highly the fraternal Soviet Union's international assistance to Afghanistan and noted its tremendous role in defending the DRA's national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence. He emphasized that the PDPA will continue to pursue a policy of comprehensively strengthening friendship and cooperation with the USSR and will come out in support of Soviet initiatives aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and international security.

Ties With Iran

PM300832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Favor of Good-Neighborly Relations]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jul -- The main task facing the PDPA and the DRA Government at the present time is to ensure peace and security throughout the republic's territory, Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, stated at a meeting with inhabitants of Herat Province.

Describing the present state of Afghan-Iranian relations, the PDPA Central Committee general Secretary noted that the peoples of the two countries are related and have always maintained friendly ties. The DRA is ready and is seeking to establish good-neighborly relations with Iran based on principles of peaceful coexistence, he stated. The present state of undeclared war, however, is of advantage purely to the forces of international imperialism and reaction and not the peoples of our countries, Najib pointed out.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR SPEEDIER DRA SETTLEMENT

LD291403 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Political Settlement Should Be Speeded Up" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

In the next several months before the end of 1986 the Soviet Union will recall six regiments from the limited contingent of its troops staying in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These units, including one tank, two motorized rifle and three anti-aircraft artillery regiments with all their equipment and arms, will return to the areas of their permanent deployment in the Soviet Union and this will be done in such a way as to enable all interested sides to verify it.

This decision by the Soviet leadership was officially announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in his speech in Vladivostok, capital of the Soviet Maritime territory, yesterday.

The decision has served to confirm and develop the Soviet position declared at the 27th Congress of the CPSU in Moscow last February. It was said there that the USSR would like, in the near future, to return home its troops stationed in Afghanistan at the request of the latter's government. Moreover, the Soviet Union had already hammered out by that time with the Afghan side a timetable for their phased return as soon as a political settlement was reached that would ensure an actual cessation and dependably guarantee non-resumption of armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from outside.

Now the Soviet leadership has declared that it is prepared, of course upon agreement with the Afghan side, to expedite the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan as soon as a political settlement is finally worked out.

The latest serious action by the Soviet Union, prompted by its desire to speed up a political settlement and give it another impetus, has been hailed by Diego Cordovez, U.N. under secretary-general for special political affairs through whom Afghan-Pakistani talks are conducted, as "a positive step towards creating a good atmosphere for the Geneva talks later this week". He said in his statement: "What is important at this stage is that instead of always expecting movement from the other side, each side should rather show its own determination to move ahead. It is in that sense that Mr Gorbachev's statement could prove extremely helpful."

When taking this step, the Soviet Union demonstrated the seriousness of its approach by informing the states concerned, including Pakistan, of it in advance. It has the right to expect that those organizing and perpetrating armed intervention against Democratic Afghanistan will correctly understand and duly appreciate its initiative and that the response to it will be curtailment of outside interference in the affairs of the DRA. The initial reaction by Washington and also by Pakistani authorities, however, has not yet given grounds for optimism. A White House spokesman presented the Soviet Union's decision in a distorted light and actually repeated the known negative position of the U.S. Administration which has been preventing a political settlement and increasing the scale of armed interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. In Islamabad, they have in effect identified with Washington's position.

They did not say anything, however, about the measures which would be taken to put an end to the undeclared war being waged against Democratic Afghanistan from Pakistani territory and with the assistance of the Pakistani authorities.

I would like to recall in this connection the warning voiced by the Soviet leader in Vladivostok: "All those who are encouraging and financing the undeclared war against Afghanistan and from whose territory it is being waged should know that if the intervention against the DRA continues, the Soviet Union will stand up for its neighbour. This is made absolutely certain by our internationalist solidarity with the Afghan people as well as by the Soviet Union's security interests."

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' GANG ROUTED IN QANDAHAR

PM291529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Jul -- Another gang of counterrevolutionaries, which for a long time had been terrorizing the population in the Afghan province of Qandahar, has been routed by subunits of the country's Armed Forces.

As BAKHTAR reported, a considerable quantity of firearms, mortars, and grenade-throwers were seized from the bandits.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM TRUONG CHINH

LD292308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received a telegram from Truong Chinh expressing thanks for the cordial greetings on the occasion of his election to the post of general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

The Vietnamese leader gave assurances that the party, government and people of Vietnam will continue to spare no effort to consolidate cooperation between the two states.

BOVIN DEFENDS SOVIET INTEREST IN PACIFIC AFFAIRS

PM251444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer A. Bovin article: "Reminder"]

[Text] As is well known, the New Zealand Government has for some time been against allowing into its ports USN ships equipped with nuclear weapons or powered by nuclear power plants. In Washington's opinion this decision contravenes New Zealand's commitments stemming from its membership of the ANZUS military-political bloc.

After 18 months' of talks and persuasion, all of which was fruitless, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, speaking in Manila, stated that the United States and New Zealand will no longer be military allies and that the United States will no longer consider itself obliged to defend New Zealand. "We are parting as friends," the secretary of state added, "but we are parting."

It is reported that New Zealand Prime Minister D. Lange's attitude to this parting was one of considerable sangfroid. First, D. Lange stated, it is not the ANZUS Treaty but U.S. interests that determine U.S. strategy in the Pacific (he was clearly reassuring himself with this). And second, New Zealand is by no means abandoning the Western system of alliances (he probably wanted this to reassure Shultz).

Let us ask the question: Just who is threatening New Zealand, against what threat has the United States stopped defending New Zealand? The secretary of state was silent about this significant point. He knew, of course, but was too embarrassed to say... He was after all acting in an official state capacity.

But Jeanne Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and a far greater Reagan supported than her former boss, is not acting in an official capacity. And she has nothing to be embarrassed about. Needless to say, it is all a question of the Soviet Union's perfidious schemes. Not so long ago -- Kirkpatrick scared WASHINGTON POST readers -- the Kiribati islands signed a fisheries agreement with the Russians. More than that, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the island state of Vanuatu has been announced. And that is not all. It is said that Vanuatu and Figi are also preparing to conclude a fisheries agreement with the Russians.

So everything is in place. In refusing to defend New Zealand, the United States is leaving it toe to toe with the "Russians" who, as is their wont, are "becoming more active," "stepping up their influence," "infiltrating," and so on and so forth.

For some reason, Kirkpatrick failed to report the specific schedule for a Soviet marine landing in New Zealand or, if worst comes to worst, in Vanuatu, although it would cost her nothing to do so.

Now let us talk seriously. The Soviet Union is a Pacific power. And that is why our participation in Pacific affairs is a natural consequence both of our geopolitical position and our interests. I think that as Siberia and the entire eastern seaboard are further opened up this interest will grow. It will also grow as the contribution made by the Asia-Pacific region to the world economy and world politics increases.

All this is quite elementary. However, it is sometimes useful to recall elementary truths.

Many people are now writing and talking about a Pacific community. If this means an alliance of certain Pacific states under U.S. and Japanese auspices then such an initiative can hardly be deemed constructive. It will only deepen the main contradictions and difficulties that currently exist. It would be more advisable to plan the future of the Asia-Pacific region as a joint project based on the equal participation of all states making up the region, a project which would promote their economic prosperity and guarantee their mutual security.

At any rate the Soviet Union upholds and will continue to uphold precisely that approach.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES 'COBRA GOLD-86' EXERCISES

PM300806 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[A. Golts "Military-Political Commentary": "By Hook or...With Help From the 'New Jersey'"]

[Text] Warships from the U.S. 7th Fleet have taken up positions in the Gulf of Siam, and troops are being moved in at full speed. The question is: Has Washington launched its latest operation within the framework of the doctrine of neoglobalism? Perhaps yes. The "Cobra Gold-86" U.S.-Thai military maneuvers are underway in Thailand and its contiguous waters.

They will last until 13 August. More than 10,000 U.S. and Thai servicemen are involved in them. The U.S. Battleship "New Jersey," the nuclear-powered missile cruiser "Long Beach," and some 30 other warships of both countries are taking part in the maneuvers. Air support is provided by about 60 aircraft, including F-16 fighter-bombers transferred from Kunsan Base in South Korea.

The "Cobra Gold-86" maneuvers provide further proof that the U.S. strategists have absolutely no desire for peace and tranquility over the expanses of the Pacific Ocean or real security in the vast Asian and Pacific region. On the contrary, the thunder of the unprecendentedly large "Rimpac-86" multinational maneuvers has hardly died down before they have been succeeded by new militarist exercises. Moreover, the goals of "Cobra Gold," just like those of "Rimpac," are not only and not so much purely military as they military-political.

It is well known that the Pentagon is sparing no efforts to involve ASEAN (this regional association includes the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei) in the implementation of its aggressive strategy in the region. The Americans do not even make any secret of the fact that they would like to deploy new bases on the territory of these states and to unite the ASEAN countries in a military bloc.

There is a hitch, however: The ASEAN countries do not want this. Their leaders are resolutely against the association's transformation into a military alliance. Furthermore, at a recent conference in Manila the ASEAN foreign ministers, unintimidated by Washington's harsh bellowing, spoke in favor of creating a zone free of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia.

And so, frontal attacks have failed to produce success. This is why the U.S. politicians are striving to lay the main stress on the development of bilateral military ties with these states. The main targets of this policy are the Philippines, where the largest U.S. base complexes are situated, and Thailand. The latter is being intimidated with the nonexistent "Vietnamese military threat," and attempts are being made to turn it into a bridgehead for undeclared war against Cambodia and subordinate it fully to U.S. influence. This is indeed why provocative maneuvers like "Cobra Gold-86" are being held.

After all, the actual appearance of the battleship "New Jersey," this floating symbol of Washington's aggressive policy, in the Gulf of Siam is a provocation in itself. Of course, the "New Jersey" does not limit itself to just showing the flag. Together with other ships, it will provide cover for landings near the city of Rayong not far from the Thailand-Cambodia border and will carry out fire practice against a small island in the Gulf of Siam. How can we not recall that the battleship's 16-inch guns wiped out whole villages in Lebanon when providing cover for actions by the U.S. Marines. It is indicative that the Pentagon forced upon Bangkok talks on the possible deployment of arms dumps for the interventionist rapid deployment forces in Thailand. Now units belonging to these forces are rehearsing on Thai territory a scenario of aggression against Asian countries.

Finally, the nuclear accent of the present maneuvers is worthy of attention. After all, the very same "New Jersey" is carrying "Tomahawk" nuclear cruise missiles, and the F-16 aircraft -- the ones brought over from South Korea -- also carry nuclear weapons. The Pentagon is cynically demonstrating that, as people say, it does not give a damn about the ASEAN countries' desire to create a zone free of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia.

To put it briefly, by hook or... with help from the "New Jersey" and F-16's, with help from maneuvers like "Cobra Gold," the U.S. strategists intend to involve the ASEAN countries in their strategy of confrontation.

U.S. ROLE IN REPUBLIC OF KOREA CRITICIZED

LD262301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] A month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the removal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the unification of the country on the basis of peace and democracy is to end tomorrow. It was held by decision of the World Peace Council.

The fight of the Korean people for their just cause has always met with powerful support from the progressive circles of the international public. The traditional month of solidarity has forcefully confirmed this once more. At the same time, it has graphically shown how important is the unity of the peace-loving forces of the world in the name of a noble cause when Washington has put in circulation the notorious doctrine of neoglobalism, designed to justify any U.S. military interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples.

Of course, it is not just since yesterday that the international reactionaries have depended on force. They have followed such a policy for a long time, although secretly, and the Korean people were one of their first victims. Their homeland was divided in two by the ill will of U.S. imperialism.

The economic and national unity of the country, which took shape over the centuries, remains in disarray today, as well. Traditional family ties have been severed for decades. It is natural that millions of Koreans are seeking the unification of the country. The main obstacle -- the protracted deployment of U.S. troops in the south of the Korean peninsula -- however, is blocking the achievement of this goal. The United States is trying to keep South Korea as its important military bridgehead in Asia. It has deployed nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction there. Such a build-up of militarist potential is taking place in the region not far from the frontiers of the DPRK, the USSR and other socialist countries. Washington does not even hide the provocative nature of these actions. It openly says that it is prepared to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula if such a need arises.

It is no mere coincidence that the scenario of a limited nuclear war in Asia is enacted more and more often in U.S.-South Korean maneuvers. This cannot but create vigilance as the present U.S. Administration, while aggravating world tension, simultaneously excalates the arms race and increases military preparations in the Asian-Pacific region which, in its own words, it regards as an arena for antagonism with the forces of socialism.

In this situation, which is fraught with a global catastrophe, the DPRK thinks it necessary to undertake urgent measures to avert a war and secure a stable peace on the Korean peninsula. Its recent initiatives and proposals are directed precisely at this, in line with the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, which put forth the idea of a comprehensive appraoch to issues of security in Asia.

BURMESE MINISTER OF TRADE ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

BK241116 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that a Burmese trade delegation led by U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, has arrived in Moscow.

The Burmese visitors will observe the Soviet steel industry, shipbuilding industry, and space research. The Burmese trade delegation will tour Moscow and Odessa, a port city on the Black Sea.

Meets With Ariston

BK280112 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] It has been officially announced that Boris Ariston, Soviet minister of foreign trade, received and held friendly talks on matters of mutual interests with U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and leader of the Burmese trade delegation.

PRAVDA CITES JARUZELSKI PZPR PLENUM SPEECH

PM300816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In the Fraternal Parties": "At the PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul -- The PZPR congress made a specific contribution to the efforts and initiatives of the socialist community aimed at achieving detente and defending and strengthening peace, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated in a speech at a party Central Committee plenum held here. The speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Polish Communists' forum triggered a special reaction in this respect.

Stabilization, normalization, and the process of positive changes taking place in Poland are the best support for the given policy. At the same time they represent a blow to the calculations of domestic and foreign enemies aimed at destabilizing our country and thereby undermining the territorial and political status quo in Europe. Their calculations that we will tire, slacken our pace, and lose the impetus of the postcongress acceleration have failed to materialize. Nothing of the sort has happened, and the present plenum clearly reaffirms this.

The fact we have managed to restore Poland's proper place in the socialist community is particularly valuable to the Polish people. This opens up new opportunities for the country in the sphere of developing mutually advantageous cooperation.

The current plenum's main task is to develop and strengthen everything produced by the 10th Congress and first and foremost to define the avenues and methods for implementing its decisions. The pace of intensive labor must be maintained. Only specific activity in all sphere of alife -- first and foremost primary party organizations -- will ensure successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th Congress, and it is precisely from this viewpoint that we will assess the work of party members, particularly those in leading posts. The Central Committee and the Politburo must monitor this process with all due thoroughness and consistency, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed.

The main condition for the party's strength is first and foremost its broad support from the working class, working people, and the entire people.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that particular attention should be devoted to the young generation's problems. We, he said, must show young people the opportunities that socialism has created for a creative life and the prospects opened up by the 10th Congress' line of satisfying their life and patriotic aspirations.

The party is developing its activity armed with a greated treasure house of fundamental theoretical provisions than ever before. A party program -- the first in the party's history -- has been drawn up. The party must be the motive force of innovation, efficiency, social justice, and consistency. It must be a party of action in the light of the historic tasks facing it, W. Jaruzelski pointed out in conclusion.

PZPR RESOLUTION EXAMINES USSR TIES

PM261612 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Document Published"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jul -- The PZPR attaches decisive significance to comprehensively strengthening Poland's friendship, cooperation and collaboration with the Soviet Union. This is the cornerstone of Poland's foreign policy, a 10th PZPR Congress resolution published here states. Close cooperation with the Soviet Union in all spheres of life is one of the main prerequisites of Poland's successful socioeconomic development. The ideological unity and fraternal ties between the PZPR and the CPSU contribute to further progress in Polish-Soviet collaboration.

The main aim of the foreign policy steps taken by the countries in the socialist community, is to save the world from nuclear war, the resolution points out. The PZPR fully supports the constructive peace program put forward by the USSR, the aim of which is to stop the nuclear arms race so that mankind can enter the new millennium free of mass destruction weapons.

The PZPR strives to steadily develop cooperation between Poland and all the countries in the socialist community, the document stresses. The country's participation in the socialist countries' defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact -- has fundamental significance for the achievement of Poland's basic national interests.

The 10th PZPR Congress states that considerable progress has been made in eliminating the effects of the crisis in which the country found itself in the late seventies and early eighties. The stabilization of the political situation and the improvement in the socioeconomic situation that have been achieved during the last 4 years in Poland make it possible now to look to the future with optimism.

More rapid progress must be made. Acceleration is a historical necessity, the guiding idea of the party program. The inevitability of the transition from extensive to intensive methods is a natural law of the present stage in socialist building. By regrouping forces and restoring balance to the economy, Poland should create the conditions for making substantial progress in the present 5-year period in many spheres of the country's life.

The 10th PZPR Congress resolution sets out specific tasks to develop the country's national economy.

AUCCTU GREETS POLISH TU ACCORD ON NATIONAL DAY

PM291149 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jul 86 p 3

["To the Polish National Trade Union Accord" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Soviet workers, kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia the AUCCTU sends ardent fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to the National Trade Union Accord and all Polish working people and trade union members on the 42d anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Over the years of people's power, the working people under the PZPR's leadership have carried out radical socioeconomic transformations in the country, transformed Poland into an industrial socialist state, defended their revolutionary gains, and during a period of acute ideological and political confrontation saved the very existence of socialism.

The Polish trade union movement has made an important contribution to these achievements. The trade unions, reborn on a class basis and having rebuffed the onslaught of socialism's enemies, are at present stepping up their efforts to ensure Poland's further economic, social, and cultural progress. The prestige of the Polish trade unions in the international arena is also growing.

We note with satisfaction the fruitful development and deepening of the friendly relations and cooperation between our countries' trade unions on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in complete accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland.

Dear comrades, on your national day we wish you great success in implementing the tasks outlined by the 10th PZPR Congress for the next stage of socialist building in Poland in the interests of strengthening the socialist community's might and consolidating the indestructible Soviet-Polish friendship for the sake of peace, the peoples' security, and the prevention of thermonuclear war.

Signed: The AUCCTU.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY SOFIA PARTY COMMITTEE

At Moscow City Soviet

AU241950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian ~~1730~~ GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The delegation of the Sofia City BCP Committee led by First Secretary Anastasiy Donchev has laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow. Flowers were also laid at the Georgi Dimitrov Memorial.

The delegation, visiting Moscow on the invitation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, visited the Moscow City Soviet. The delegation was received by Valeriy Savkin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, who informed them about the topical problems of the city and the plans for its economic and social development during the current 5-year plan period. In a cordial and relaxed talk, views were exchanged on the further expansion of the cooperation between Moscow and Sofia.

Meet Yeltsin; End Visit

AU261923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The visit to Moscow of a Sofia City BCP Committee delegation led by First Secretary Anastasiy Donchev has ended. The delegation visited a number of rayons and enterprises in the Soviet capital and acquainted itself in detail with the plans for the decisive acceleration of the city's socioeconomic development. The delegation met Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU committee, as well as with a number of other leaders of the city. A number of questions were discussed related to the further development of the cooperation between the two capitals' party organizations, the city organs of authority, and the workers of Sofia and Moscow.

YELTSIN RECEIVES BELGRADE LC PRESIDENT

LD291247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] There are guests from Yugoslavia in Moscow. Today Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, received a delegation of the Belgrade LC City Committee led by Pavlovic, president of the committee. They exchanged information on the work by Communists in the two capitals to fulfill tasks for economic and social development. It was noted that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and their peoples have deep roots and glorious traditions.

NEW TIMES REPORTS ON 13th LCY CONGRESS

PM261602 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, 14 Jul 86 p 8

[V. Grishnyy Dispatch: "Strategy Defined"]

[Text] Belgrade -- At their 13th Congress held in the Sava Centre-Belgrade's Palace of Congresses-for three days last June Yugoslav Communists discussed the most pressing problems that face the country. The Party forum achieved a great deal. Delegates discussed reports on the activities of the central bodies of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, adopted nine important resolutions setting the party new objectives for the next few years, summed up the deliberations of the six commissions that had discussed the key problems of the country's and party's development, looked into changes in the party rules and elected authorities of the LCY.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "The LCY Autonomous and Non-Aligned Yugoslavia." Addressing representatives from the two-million-strong army of Yugoslav Communists, Vidoje Zarkovic pointed out that in the years of popular rule the working class, the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia, led by the League of Communists, had altered the face of the country beyond recognition. Impressive results have been achieved in promoting the development of society's productive forces. The gross social product had grown sevenfold, and industrial output, 17-fold since 1947. Over a relatively short period the country had turned into a developed industrial-agrarian state and built up new industries. As a result of reforms in agriculture there had emerged a public sector distinguished by high productivity, which now accounts for more than half of marketable produce. Economic success had provided the material base for social development, progress in public education, science and culture, and improved living standards.

Socialist Yugoslavia's achievements are obvious and indisputable. But it is not the way of Communists to rest on their laurels or close their eyes to shortcomings. What problems confront the League of Communists, its Central Committee and each party member today? What did party veterans and young workers, elderly academicians and farmers speak so heatedly from the congress' platform?

The speakers at the congress and the documents it adopted described the years under review as one of the most complex periods in post war history. Vidoje Zarkovic pointed out in his report that acute economic problems and social contradictions had developed over that period. [paragraph continues]

Communists have many causes for concern: failure to achieve the main targets of the five-year plan; continued symptoms of economic stagnation, the drop in labour efficiency in the public sector, higher inflation rates, the rising foreign debt which has become a serious problem, and an increase in unemployment. Economic troubles are accompanied by increasingly pronounced negative tendencies in the ideological sphere and the re-emergence of anti-socialist elements. The delegates vigorously opposed nationalism infiltrating various spheres of public life-from economic and political relations to culture. Having laid bare and openly analyzed the shortcomings, the congress pointed out that the problems confronting the country could be solved chiefly through a strict fulfilment of the long-term programme for economic stabilization. Society can make further progress in socialist construction given, first and foremost, the LDY's ideological and organizational unity and unity of action, and its firm adherence to the principle of democratic centralism.

The speakers at the congress and the documents it adopted stressed the need for the further improvement in the political system of socialist self-government, cementing the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia, and enhancing the role of work collectives in production management.

The forum of Yugoslav Communists reaffirmed Yugoslavia's commitment to peaceful coexistence with all countries irrespective of their social systems, the policy of nonalignment with military-political groupings, peace, universal security, and disarmament, and its opposition to colonialism, neo-colonialism and to the imperialist threat. The congress levelled sharp criticism at the continuation of the arms race by the military-industrial complex of the U.S. and certain West European countries, and at the U.S. Administration's plans to abandon SALT-2.

It is pointed out in the LCY Central Committee's report that Soviet-Yugoslav relations have been making good progress. The two countries maintain a dialogue and exchange views at all levels. While the 13th Congress was in progress, the CPSU delegation, led by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Vidoje Zarkovic and Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council. Both sides voiced their determination to continue to make every effort to promote all-round Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. The principles and understandings agreed upon and formalized in bilateral documents during Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetins provide a reliable basis for the futher development of realtions between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

The delegates to the 13th LCY Congress, and with them all the country's Communists, are now starting to implement the important decisions adopted by the congress. They are determined to translate words into deeds and attain the targets set.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY ANDREOTTI

PM251745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Test] Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti has received USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy, who is in Rome. A businesslike talk was held, in which N.M. Lunkov, USSR ambassador to Italy, also participated.

PRAVDA CITES SPANISH PREMIER GONZALEZ' STATEMENT

PM251331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Program Statement"]

[Text] Madrid, 24 Jul -- Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and candidate for the post of premier of the Spanish Government, addressed the Congress of Deputies (the lower chamber of parliament) to deliver a program statement setting forth the main avenues of his future cabinet's policy. He noted that Spain belongs to the EEC and remains a member of the North Atlantic alliance. But Spain will not take part in the united NATO military structure and will not allow the siting of nuclear, chemical, or bacteriological weapons on its territory. Talks with the United States on reducing the American military presence in the country will continue. F. Gonzalez also expressed the hope that a final decision on the decolonization of Gibraltar will be achieved.

F. Gonzalez particularly noted Spain's affirst to develop relations with the socialist countries and "with the great power -- the Soviet Union." We believe, he stressed, that the persistent continuation of dialogue with the great powers on whom the policy of disarmament and detente depends is useful not only for Spain, but also for creating a climate of greater international trust. Acting in the direction of disarmament of international cooperation, Spain will play an active part in various international forums.

The candidate premier expressed concern about the growth of tension in the Mediterranean. The Spanish Government, he stated, will continue to come out in defense of the interests and rights of the Palestinian people. It condemns apartheid and supports the efforts of the Contadora Group of countries for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America. Spain will make its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation.

In the social and economic sphere the PSOE leader promised to make efforts to overcome unemployment and inflation and resolve social problems. He devoted particular attention to the problem of terrorism, condemning the recent bloody actions of extremists.

After parliamentary debates, the Congress of Deputies voted by a majority to express confidence in F. Gonzalez.

Gonzalez Announces Cabinet

LD261027 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid July 26 TASS -- The prime minister of Spain Felipe Gonzalez has announced a new cabinet, which was formed following the June 22 parliamentary elections. As compared with the previous Gonzalez government, the new government as was expected, did not sustain substantial changes, Alfonso Guerra Gonzalez keeps the post of vice-prime minister. The minister of Foreign Affairs Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, Defence Minister Narciso Serri Serra, Minister of the Interior Jose Barrionuevo Pena retain their posts.

A new ministry was formed -- for Relations with General Cortes and the Secretariat of the Government. All ministers are members of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

The members of the new government will enter upon their duties today.

PETROVSKIY, NORWEGIAN AIDE EXCHANGE OPINIONS

PM281033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Norwegian political consultations were held in Moscow 23-25 July. V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, and K. Vibe, Norwegian secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, held an in-depth exchange of opinions on a wide range of topical international problems, including the questions which are on the agenda for the forthcoming 41st UN General Assembly session.

SOKOLOV RECEIVED BY FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO

PM281309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Stay in Helsinki"]

[Text] Helsinki, 17 Jul -- The official visit to Finland of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, continues.

He was received by M. Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic and supreme commander in chief of the Defense Forces. A conversation took place which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in it were on the Soviet side Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov; Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin; and Colonel General N.V. Chervov; and on the Finnish side V. Pihlajamaki, Finnish minister of defense; and General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Defense Forces.

A dinner was given at the Soviet Embassy in honor of V. Pihlajamaki, Finnish minister of defense, at which speeches were exchanged.

Completes Visit

PM281333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "USSR Defense Minister's Visit Over]

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Jul -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is on an official visit to Finland, today visited the Finnish Defense Forces Cadet School.

Finnish Defense Minister V. Pihjalamaki held a luncheon in honor of S.L. Sokolov.

That evening the USSR defense minister left for home. He was seen off at the capital's airport by V. Pihjalamaki, General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Defense Forces, and other Finnish military leaders. V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, was among the send-off party.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Sokolov, cnadidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, returned to Moscow the same day.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; and other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

J. Muhonen, Finnish charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union; and Major L. Kiianlinna, acting military, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, were among the welcoming party.

DEMICHEV, MARCHUK AT BASTILLE DAY RECEPTION

PM271730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of National Day"]

[Text] On the occasion of Bastille Day, Y. Pagniez, French ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 14 July.

The reception was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; leaders of a number of other ministries and other departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

FRENCH, FRG MILITARY LINKS CONCERN 'PUBLIC'

LD252003 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Paris July 25 TASS -- A fresh step towards extending the Franco-West German military cooperation is how local observers described talks between French Defense Minister Andre Giraud and his West German counterpart Manfred Woerner. According to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the current meeting focussed on discussing a new joint anti-tank helicopter project. Andre Giraud also put forward a propsoal on developing a Franco-West German tank.

Progressive public is deeply concerned about the recent attempts by offical Paris to step up military cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany, an active member of NATO's military wing.

AUCCTU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN FRG

LD292328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jul (TASS) -- A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev arrived today in the FRG at the invitation of the Federation of German Trade Union (FGTU).

During the visit the delegation will meet FGTU leaders and discuss matters of the participation of the trade unions of the USSR and FRG in the struggle for peace and disarmament as well as the socioeconomic and public life of their countries. There will be an exchange of views on matters of bilateral cooperation between the AUCCTU and the FGTU and on problems of the European trade union movement.

UK TESTS POLARIS MISSILES NEAR FLORIDA

LD261202 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] London July 26 TASS -- One of the four British nuclear-power submarines staying 33 miles off Cape Canaveral conducted two trial launchings of Polaris missiles, the British Defense Office said.

The tests of the nuclear-capable missiles were carried out under a program to modernize Britain's nuclear forces.

KGB 'COMMISSION' VISIT TO SWEDEN ASSESSED

PM241458 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Jul 86 p 7

[Report by Mikael Eriksson: "KGB Men Investigate Soviet Scandals"]

[Excerpt] A Soviet commission of investigation is in Sweden at present, probably as a result of the scandals caused by Russian diplomats in the last few weeks.

The commission includes some heavyweight names and can be taken as an indication that the Soviet Union takes a serious view of events in Sweden.

The commission is headed by Yevgeniy Rymko, who has been stationed in Sweden three times since 1953. He is one of the chiefs of the [CPSU Central Committee's] International Section, a party organ having charge of the foreign service.

With him he has Ivan Mayorov and Yuriy Sokolov, who are thought to hold high rank in the Soviet intelligence service, the KGB. Press attache Petr Kuguyenko denies, however, that this visit by celebrities has anything to do with the scandals which have beset the embassy in a relatively short space of time:

"The visit has nothing to do with the claims of drunken driving or any other events recently. Also this is a purely internal matter about which I cannot comment," he told SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

According to SVENSKA DAGBLADET's sources it is routine for visits like the present one to be made when embassies are not functioning correctly. Similar measures were adopted in 1982 and 1983 when a total of 7 diplomats were expelled from Sweden for spying. What is interesting this time is that such heavyweight names have been called in.

IZVESTIYA NOTES FAROES ANTENNA CONTROVERSY

PM290905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev report: "The Station in Torshavn"]

[Text] Stockholm -- "The government must supply exhaustive explanations."

This demand was made by (K. Kolbro), member of the Logting (the parliament of the Faroe Islands, which have internal autonomy within Denmark), in connection with the installation of 30 new antennas in the city of Torshavn, completed in May of this year.

The Danish newspapers have mentioned these antennas in passing, published a press release from the military command for the local press. It said, in particular, that the "modernization of antennas designed for communication with Danish and NATO ships" is taking place at the Toshavn site. But the Briton Malcolm (Speyven), a specialist in the sphere of problems of the arms race and disarmament, claims in an article published in a Danish newspaper: The station will determine the whereabouts of Soviet ships in the Atlantic Ocean for "preemptive" destruction in the event of war.

This report caused indignation among the Faroese. The point is that in 1960 and 1971 the Logting adopted decisions whereby the Faroes came out against the stockpiling of military materiel on the islands and the construction of NATO facilities there, including Danish facilities. The United States, without asking the islanders' opinion, has already built tracking stations at (Sornfelli) and Eidi. Now, contrary to the Logting decisions, under the banner of "modernization" a new radar station has been built to back up the operation of U.S. first-strike forces.

It is no secret that the United States and its NATO allies attach particular significance to Northern Europe in their strategic designs against the socialist countries. Military equipment and stockpiles of hardware and ammunition have been created on the territory of Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. NATO's military activeness off the North European coasts increased from year to year. That is why the significance of the Faroe Islands, lost in the North Atlantic between Europe and the United States, to the implementation of the militarist plans of the "brass hats" is inestimable.

Evidently aware of the heightened NATO interest in the Faroes and having received no reply from Copenhagen, (K. Kolbro) acknowledges bitterly that the Faroese are again faced with a fait accompli: "We have more reason to believe the peace researcher than the Danish military."

ANALYST VIEWS 'AMERICAN GAME' IN MIDDLE EAST

LD252057 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 25 Jul 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

As was to be expected, the new attempt to get the problem of a Middle East settlement moving through separate talks with Israel has been a complete fiasco. The meetings of individual Arab leaders with the leaders of Israel, similar to the recent meeting in Morocco, "cannot put an end to raids on southern Lebanon, to the occupation of Golan Heights or bring into being a homeland for the Arab people of Palestine", writes today's L'HUMANITE. Such attempts cannot achieve that because Washington and Tel Aviv -- and it is precisely they that in every way try to push the Arabs onto the path of separate deals -- do not at all set such aims before themselves.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the United States, which "secretly" inspired the Israeli premier's visit to Morocco, seeks to bring about a deep split in the Arab world and to maintain permanent tension in the Middle East, the tension which the USA itself uses as a plea for building up its own military presence in the area and for putting an overt pressure on Arab countries. Israel does not even want to hear about withdrawing from the occupied Arab lands or satisfying the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, which Shim'on Peres reaffirmed in a conversation with his Moroccan interlocutor.

It is quite significant that while exposing the essence of the 'adroit', as LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS has put it, diplomatic operation by Washington and Tel Aviv, the monopoly press of the West overtly puts their cards on the table, so to say: to ensure a certain 'political rehabilitation' of Israel and to undermine the positions of the PLO and of those Arab countries which resist the U.S.-Zionist expansion in the Middle East.

It is quite natural that the 'operation', which constitutes yet another attempt at reanimating the 'Camp David spirit', has given rise to a sharply negative reaction in the Arab world where it is viewed as an endeavour to deepen the split in the ranks of the Arabs and thereby to weaken the resistance to the hegemonistic aspirations of the 'strategic allies'.

L'HUMANITE describes as an "American game" the efforts being made by the United States and Israel to perpetuate injustice in the Middle East.

Has not the 'game' become too protracted? Is not it time for the excited 'players' to come to their senses? Is not it time for them to realize that a way to genuine and lasting Mid-East settlement can be opened up only through collective efforts with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine?!

SOKOLOV RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD292207 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Sokolov today received ambassador Allahoum of Algeria in connection with his departure for home. Matters of mutual interest were discussed during the friendly conversation.

COMPARISON OF KAPITONOV ARRIVAL IN ADEN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 July carries in its first edition on page 4 a TASS report on the arrival in Aden of Ivan Kapitonov, head of the CPSU delegation and chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, on 20 July. The PRAVDA report, entitled "CPSU Delegation in Aden," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: in Aden, Kapitonov, head of the CPSU delegation and chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, made the following (adding passage)

Paragraph four, line one reads in PRAVDA: is to continue comradely exchanges of views (subbing "comradely" for "friendly")

COMPARISON OF COMPLETION OF KAPITONOV TALKS IN ADEN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 July carries in its first edition of page 4 a TASS report on the completion of talks in Aden by the Soviet delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet-South Yemeni Talks Ends," had been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 23 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 3, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: completed here between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) delegations after which the following announcement was made for the press:

On the CPSU delegation's visit.

A CPSU delegation comprised I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission (delegation head); Yu. M. Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister; and K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, was in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) 19 through 23 July 1986 at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee.

The CPSU delegation had talks with a YSP delegation headed by A.S. al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee. Taking part in the talks were S.S. Muhammad, deputy general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; M.S. 'Abdallah, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; A.A. al-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and PDRY foreign minister; M.KH. Masdus, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo; and other members of the party and state leadership of Democratic Yemen. I.V. Kapitonov handed over a letter from the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the YSP Central committee.

During the conversations (picking up paragraph two, line, expanding passage.)

GROMYKO TALKS WITH NIGERIA'S EBITU UKIWE

PM281555 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 20 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Receives Guests From Nigeria"]

[Text] On 18 July A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the Nigerian Government delegation headed by Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, member of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Armed Forces Ruling Council and chief of General Staff.

During the talk that took place, the sides discussed questions pertaining to the development of Soviet-Nigerian relations and key problems of the international situation including the situation in Africa, and the south of the continent in particular.

The development of contacts between the two countries in various spheres was noted with satisfaction. The current talks in Moscow about the continuation and expansion of cooperation in the construction of the metallurgical plant at Ajaokuta are part of these contacts. It was acknowledged that reserves for the development of bilateral relations exist both in the economic sphere and elsewhere.

A.A. Gromyko emphasized that in the present complex international situation there is no more important task on earth than forestalling a nuclear catastrophe and preserving peace. It can be resolved only through the joint efforts of all states and peoples, including those of Africa, provided that they struggle for this aim in single combat formation.

What sometimes happens is that a representative of some country gets up and delivers a speech in support of peace at the UN General Assembly and then he looks through a chink in the curtain what is happening on the superpower stage in this area, A.A. Gromyko said. Genuine struggle for peace calls for constant, day-to-day efforts.

The program put forward by M.S. Gorbachev for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century, the concept of a comprehensive system of international security formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress, and other Soviet foreign policy initiatives which the Soviet state advanced recently serve this historic task.

E. Ukiwe declared that Nigeria fully approves and supports the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives and its consistent struggle for peace and expresses its allegiance to the cause of forestalling war.

Both sides resolutely denounced the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa which present a threat to peace and international security. It is necessary to compel the Pretoria authorities to renounce the pursuit of their policy of apartheid and aggression. The explosive situation which has developed in the south of Africa demands an immediate political settlement.

E. Ukiwe noted the Soviet Union's great contribution to the cause of the national liberation struggle in Africa and valued highly the Soviet Union's efforts in assisting African countries seeking to assert their economic independence.

The Soviet side declared that the USSR will continue to render aid and assistance to the peoples struggling for the complete liberation of Africa from the vestiges of colonialism and racism.

The Nigerian side expressed ardent gratitude for the reception it received in the Soviet Union and profound satisfaction with the results of its visit and the accords elaborated as a result of the Moscow talks.

The meeting participants expressed the desire of the Soviet Union and Nigeria to continue to build their relations within the framework of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation and to develop contacts to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

It was attended on the Soviet side by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister; chiefs of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sections V.G. Vysotin and L.N. Chernikov; and Yu.V. Kuplyakov, USSR ambassador to Nigeria; and on the Nigerian side by Tam David-West, Nigerian minister of mines, power, and steel; Mohammed Umaru, military governor of Kwara state; Eugene Martins, chief of the Nigerian external affairs ministry bilateral economic cooperation section; (Yusuf Maman), the commodore's press secretary: Isa Modibbo, Nigerian Ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

TASS NOTES OAU ON RSA, PLO, NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD242101 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa July 24 TASS -- TASS correspondents Gennadiy Gabrielyan and Boris Pilnikov report:

On Nigeria's initiative the OAU Council of Ministers passed at the current session here on Wednesday a resolution stressing that the imposition of sanctions against Pretoria is blocked by the Western countries with the USA and Britain at their head. They urged the governments and public organizations, above all of the Western countries, to step up the movement for the boycott of the apartheid regime.

At their plenary meeting, the delegates to the session heard a report by the OAU Secretary General on the Middle East situation. The representative of PLO exposed in his speech the collusion between Israel and the racist Republic of South Africa, who appear as policemen in the Middle East and Africa.

On Uganda's initiative, the political committee of the session has examined the question of enhancing the role of the African countries in harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Ugandan delegation said that nuclear power engineering should be used for peace and progress in the interests of accelerated development of Africa. The discussion of the idea to set up an African centre for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will be continued at the next session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

FINAL PART OF CHILEAN COMMUNISTS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY241606 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Part IV and final part of the "full text" of the "clandestine press conference" granted by (Rodrigo Perez) and (Sergio Nabia), members of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] leadership, to journalists of the AP and UPI press agencies, the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN, and the BBC and THE GUARDIAN newspaper of London on 5 July in Santiago -- read by announcer]

[Text] UPI: Is the PPCh's attitude regarding the forms of struggle one of the main reasons why the opposition has not yet fully united? What can you tell us in this regard?

(Rodrigo Perez): I would say the following: The PCCH's stance regarding the forms of struggle is the main excuse of some sectors not to reach the unity we need. But this excuse is becoming increasingly invalid. We have stated many times, and we reiterate now, that we are willing -- and this part of the agreement we seek -- to agree with all the democratic forces on a form of struggle toward democracy to effectively conquer liberty. This implies the existance and the need for an agreement on the various forms of struggle. This, in our opinion, is a necessary and possible agreement and its (?achievement) will be possible because of the nature of the dictatorship. Pinochet is determined to resist by all means. As for us, as for our ideal, there is no room for violence, but it is precisely because of this that we feel it is our duty to generate [sentence as heard], as we have already done so, to counteract violence and put an end to it. If the dictatorship did not exercise violence against the people, we would have no need to exercise violence against the dictatorship. We are sure that we share this belief with all sectors, although not all of them express this in such a straightforward manner. We say what we do, and do what we say. Our stance regarding this issue is that of continuing to seek an agreement based on the existing reality. The people have the right and duty to oppose violence no matter from where it comes.

AP: Exactly what post do you two hold within the party?

(Rodrigo Perez): We are both members of the party leadership.

BBC and THE GUARDIAN: What links are there between the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] and the PCCh, and what is your opinion of the Armed Forces? Could the FPMR become a political alternative.

(Sergio Nabia): As the members of the FPMR have repeatedly stated, they have no plans of becoming an alternative political party. They have presented themselves as a group of dedicated combatants of various political sectors in which there are active members of various parties who are now conducting actions mainly of an armed nature, so to say, spoiling for a fight with the dictatorship. But due to the tradition and force of the popular and democratic parties of our country, we do not see any possibility that the party will become political alternative. We honestly believe that there is no chance of that happening.

AP: How do you see the future of the Armed Forces?

(Rodrigo Perez): It all depends on the outcome. If in his downfall, Pinochet manages to drag the Armed Forces along, the democratization process will be very different than if the Armed Forces, answering the peoples' urging, abandon Pinochet and contribute to his exit. There are some essential issues for us.

In the first place, the Armed Forces democratization process must necessarily entail a change in the military doctrine, the renunciation and repudiation of the National Security Doctrine, and the drawing up, with the participation of the civilians, of a defense doctrine that will have to be truly patriotic. Moreover, we believe that the Armed Forces should seek, with the people's support, the way to expel from the Armed Forces all those who are engaged in crimes against mankind. We also believe it is essential to guarantee democratic access to training schools, the possibility of obtaining a degree regardless of political leanings. We believe that in the future the Armed Forces must not be a stagnant sector of the society, but rather an organization which, democratically controlled, may be subject to the democratic power sovereignty elected by the people.

There will be different means of carrying out this process and, I repeat, it will depend mainly on the attitude of the Armed Forces during the coming months, even the coming weeks, regarding the dictatorship's behavior.

CONTENTS OF CHILEAN FPMR MAGAZINE REVIEWED

PY300025 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 27 Jul 86

[From the "Newscast" feature]

[Text] The 17th issue of EL RODRIGUISTA, the mouthpiece of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], an antifascist organization that calls itself the armed branch of the Chilean people, is currently circulating throughout Chile.

EL RODRIGUISTA contains a review of the latest protest drives and of the 2-3 July strike. This review states that the actions staged by the National Civic Assembly were successful, adding, however, that subsequent actions must go deeper and this requires all political sectors to strengthen their unity.

The issue also includes a lengthy section called Trench [trinchera] in which FPMR militants tell how they carry out harassment actions. Combatant Anibal explains how his commando group planned and carried out an attack on Manuel Contreras, former director of the National Intelligence Directorate now replaced by the National Intelligence Center, and the political and military objectives attained through this action.

PAPER DENIES EXISTENCE OF SOVIET BASES IN NICARAGUA

PM291410 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 July 1986 carries on page 3 under the "What the Papers Say" rubric an article entitled "Let There Be More Such Bases!", described as a "slightly abridged reprint" of an article by U.S. journalist William Robinson that appeared under that same title in the Nicaraguan newspaper NUEVO DIARIO. The writer's point of departure is a photograph that appeared in the Sunday supplement to THE NEW YORK TIMES with the caption "Soviet Base in Nicaragua." "I had never guessed," Robinson writes, "that there were Soviet military bases in Nicaragua." The "base" in question, which is situated near Chinandega on the way to Leon, is, Robinson says, a hospital built in 1982 in the name of Soviet-Nicaraguan friendship and in which he is a patient. He continues: "We are thus dealing with a classic example of disinformation -- the use of blatant lies for political ends." He then describes the medical work being carried out there by 65 Soviet doctors and nurses, who make up the bulk of the personnel there, and also makes the point that under the Sandinists, medical treatment in Nicaragua is free, unlike in the United States.

There is also a Managua-datelined dispatch under the "Our Commentary" rubric entitled "Bullets Augmented by Lies" by own correspondent Yu. Stroyev, which reads in full as follows:

"I have never before encountered such a quantity of crude and baseless inventions and fabrications as that churned out by American propaganda against our country during the short period I have been working in Nicaragua. For example, it turned out that the well known AN-30 survey plane is a 'secret reconnaissance' aircraft. Then there was the Soviet naval base built in Esteli, a city that has no outlet to either ocean. Even the Chernobyl radioactive cloud covered Nicaragua and all of Central America. Coincidentally, the day before William Robinson's article was published, I heard yet another piece of 'news' during a Voice of America broadcast. 'Around 2 million [as published] armed Angolan soldiers have arrived in Nicaragua to fight on the Sandinist side in the Atlantic coast region,' it announced. 'The arrival of troops from Angola confirms the presence of foreign armed forces on Nicaraguan territory, where Cuban and Vietnamese troops as well as servicemen from other countries are already to be found.' During my time here I have visited various regions in Nicaragua without managing to see the former, the latter, or indeed any other foreign soldiers fighting on the Sandinist side. It is impossible to bring anyone into this country -- a country carefully monitored and surveyed by the latest American espionage devices, including those based in space -- let alone pass them off as Nicaraguans.

"William Robinson is right: Disinformation and lies are used to achieve the interventionist goals of Washington, which is bent on overthrowing the Sandinist government. As a result even neighboring Costa Rica, which was formerly neutral but has now been cowed by Washington threats, agrees to hold joint military maneuvers with the United States. Honduras, which has effectively turned into an American occupied zone, receives Rangers from the U.S. 82d Airborne Division. Incidentally, the latter fact, in contrast to the factitous 'Soviet threat,' has received very modest coverage from the Western media. Yet the appearance of the 82d Airborne Division, with its complement of 16,000 cutthroats, in any part of the world is tantamount to preparation for aggression. This assault division's service record includes such 'meritorious deeds' as the overthrow of the democratic government and suppression of the people's resistance in the Dominican Republic, participation in Vietnam war, and finally, the intervention on Grenada.

"The facts are that whereas our country is helping to reestablish Nicaragua, the United States is waging a real war against its people. In order to justify their aggressive intentions they invent cock-and-bull stories.

"The administration has deceived our people,' William told me. I conversed with him in the hospital, where he was cheerful and satisfied with the attention he and the other patients were receiving from our doctors and nurses. 'Many of our journalists are now working in Nicaragua,' he went on. 'We cannot write about what does not exist. The anti-Soviet campaigns in all their variety are therefore the exclusive product of the White House.'"

SHAMSHIN COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN SOLIDARITY

PA231336 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Jul 86 p 3

[By Vasiliy Shamshin, USSR minister of communications]

[Text] The Sandinist revolution has celebrated its seventh anniversary. During this time, the Soviets have attentively followed its development, struggle against illiteracy, democratic elections (the first after many years of Somozist tyranny), and the creation of the first truly popular constitution.

We rejoiced, along with the Nicaraguan people, when schools and hospitals were built, when the Nicaraguan peasants wrote their first letters and began to till the land that the Sandinist government had given them.

We have admired and continue to admire the heroic feats of Nicaragua's best sons: Augusto C. Sandino, Carlos Fonseca, Rigoberto Lopez, and those who today defend, rifle in hand, the revolution's achievements. We admire the firmness of the Nicaraguan women, your wives, sisters, and mothers. They have been forced to don a uniform and pick up a weapon in these alarming times.

They have been forced to do this. They have been forced by U.S. imperialism, which supports, finances, arms, and sends to Nicaragua the counterrevolutionary bands that sow death and destruction. We know about young Brenda Rocha and we love her. The executioners destroyed her hand. We know about your heroine Leticia Herrera. We know about the widows' town, close to the port of Corinto. We know about the fate of thousands of children, who were deprived of their parents by the CIA.

Your misfortunes and joys are similars to ours. We, too, have suffered hunger and destruction. We have also defended, weapon in hand, the achievements of our revolution and have later defeated the extremely difficult war against fascism, which cost us 20 million lives. Our revolution was not immediately recognized either, and it was difficult for us to begin the first enterprises, build cities and towns, build railroads and highways, set up the structures to dig for minerals in Siberia...We did all this basing ourselves on our own strength, on the people's enthusiasm and creative activities, with the assurance that, despite all the obstacles, we would attain our goals.

Your nation is now building a new life. We have closely followed the way in which the Nicaraguan people have solved this or that problem, what their viewpoint is, what their future outlook is. The Soviet Union is highly interested in your country. I have witnessed on many occasions how the Nicaraguans are welcomed in Moscow, and how they are surrounded and asked questions for many hours. You should see the faces of these people -- workmen, scientists, students, writers, and painters -- who are not moved by simple curiosity, only by sympathy and solidarity.

Solidarity, for the Soviets, does not merely mean words, rallies, and interventions. Solidarity in the Soviet Union has an active character, it is proved with specific actions. The Soviets voluntarily contribute their money to the fund for peace, which is used to purchase notebooks, books, and toys for the Nicaraguan children, food and medicine, tractors and machinery. Soviet specialists help develop the economy and agriculture, the textile and mining industry, geology, and energy sources in Nicaragua. They provide their assistance to the education of national cadres and to the public health sector.

I know that the hospital in Chinandega is well known throughout Nicaragua, because doctors from Moscow, Leningrad, Smolensk, Gorki, and other cities in the Soviet Union work there. I know that these specialists have earned a good reputation in Nicaragua. This is proved by many letters of gratitude sent not only by the Nicaraguans, but also by Costa Rican drivers and sailors, Honduran peasants, and even the Americans. The Soviet doctors have taken care of more than 220,000 Nicaraguans throughout these last 4 years. This is specific evidence of the Soviets' efficient solidarity.

Likewise, our solidarity is proved by the fact that the Soviet Union has firmly stood -- in the international sector, and during various forums, congresses, and sessions at the UN -- against U.S. "diktat" and in support of Nicaragua's independent development. Likewise, we resolutely insist that the undeclared war against Sandino's homeland be stopped, and that peace and justice be restored in Central America. We believe that this solidarity with Nicaragua is currently an inalienable part of the joint struggle for the people's peace, liberty, and sovereignty.

REPORTAGE ON 29-30 JULY GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES

Arrives in Komsomolsk

LD290615 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, currently visiting Vladivostok, met today with members of the bureau of the Maritime kraykom and the krayispolkom, and with workers of the party and state aktiv.

Mikhail Gorbachev then departed for Komsomolsk-on-Amur. Here is a report by our correspondent there:

The plane carrying the CPSU Central Committee general secretary landed at Komsomolsk-on-Amur airport today. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the comrades accompanying him were greeted at the steps by Comrade Chernyy, Khabarovsk kraykom first secretary; Comrade Danilyuk, Khabarovsk krayispolkom chairman; members of the bureau of the gorkom; raykom first secretaries; chairmen of the rayispolkom of Komsomolsk-on-Amur; and leaders of the city's enterprises. [passage omitted recalling construction of city]

Mikhail Gorbachev was received by the collective of the Gargarin aircraft works. The guests visited shopfloors, and as has been the occasion more than once during Mikhail Gorbachev's trip through the Far East, there were meetings, chats, and conversations with city residents.

Talks With Aviation Workers

LD292146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on Mikhail Gorbachev's 29 July visit to Komsomolsk-on-Amur -- recorded]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev today arrived in Komsomolsk-on-Amur. Comrade Gorbachev visited on of the town's oldest enterprises -- the Gagarin aviation works, and chatted to its workers. [video shows Gorbachev outdoors addressing crowd of people]

[Gorbachev] We say that this is the way things should be today; Every working man, every engineer, every worker should be involved in everything. He has a right to have, and should have, real opportunities to criticize if need be, about production, about consumer issues, educational issues and matters concerning discipline, and about the way things are done in general, both at enterprises and in the town. That is the way it should be. And the most important thing is that everything that can be settled should be settled quickly, and when it is not possible, then people must be told precisely and clearly why it is not possible. Well, things like this exist -- if there is an emergency in a workshop, if there are dangerous conditions in a workshop, then one may ask, can this be permitted, in fact? Can a manager (?really) allow such a situation to exist?

[Unidentified voice] We will work, but the local organs must strictly carry out the instructions of the central bodies, so that there is no [word indistinct]. This is very important.

[Gorbachev] What do you have in mind?

[Unidentified voice] Well, for instance, reports made ahead of time to the central bodies on plan fulfillment to show themselves in the best light -- where in fact things have not been completed. There is still a mass of work to do to bring everything up to snuff.

[Gorbachev] I should say that your output still needs to be brought up to snuff.

[Unidentified voices] Yes, oh, yes! There is still a lot of work to be done.

[Gorbachev] And there is still a lot of serious work to be done. Well, I will tell you straight. Your output promises to be good. So you are great; thank you for this, thank you. And how things stand with safety, with these...[indistinct comments from crowd]. No, these are not trifling matters. I tell you, where a person lives, how he lives, how he spends his leisure time, this is of great importance in how people feel; it is very important for me. And that is why I should know what you are saying is good or bad. We should not try to make everything look smooth, comrades; what is good is [word indistinct]. But if there are things wrong at this works, where such important things are made, then that is no good, they must be put right. And there is no point in the director putting rose-tinted spectacles on the general secretary. [laughter] Neither dark glasses nor rose-tinted ones are what we need. Everything should be seen as it is, just as it is. I see that you are people who know how to fight against difficulties. And when, as I have seen here, people are coping in such a short time when facilities are being mastered and modernization is in progress -- for the most part, they are coping...

[Unidentified voice, interrupting] And we will cope!

[Gorbachev] Then that is a great thing, and thank you for this.

[Camera shows woman in crowd saying something inaudible] furniture?

[Unidentified voice] There is no furniture in the town. And another thing, [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Well, what can be (?helped with) right now, we will sort it out. [words indistinct] that it cannot be resolved right away.

[Unidentified voice] [Words indistinct] children's clothing, (?bread rolls) for children, [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] I shall remember what you have said.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you very much.

[Gorbachev] [video shows Gorbachev gesturing to someone in crowd] Do not be afraid, do not be afraid! Well, every day I get a lot of letters; it is mostly women who write, and I have to say, they give good support. Perhaps it is because the women have a feeling of the harm due to lack of order in our towns and settlements.

In particular they write a great deal in connection with -- they are all afraid that we might suddenly give up waging the fight against drunkenness.

[Unidentified voices] That is right!

[Gorbachev] Why do you have such doubts, thinking we will give up this struggle?

[Unidentified voices] [words indistinct]

[Unidentified voice] It has to be stopped altogether!

[Gorbachev] It has gone a long way. Drunkenness has dealt our whole society an immense blow, and to the family first and foremost, and when things have been bad in the family then it has hit production. In the first 6 months of this year, sales of alcoholic drinks have fallen by another 35 percent. We did not even reckon on this, and as a result our trade turnover -- (?we are glad about it) -- has fallen more than we reckoned. Sales of alcoholic drinks have fallen by 35 percent, and the fall in income has been R5 billion. But we are prepared to bear such a burden, so to speak, and we are now seeking ways to make up for it. In general, the process continues, and, comrades, this process must not be halted. It brought (?unprecedented) damage for us and our society, and that is why we took it on. Some people may be dissatisfied, they write to me as well, saying "why do we have to stand in queues for vodka," you understand. Never mind, comrades. I think that even those who have strong language for the administration and the government because we have cut back on vodka and are leaning resolutely on drunkards. I think that they too will come to understand that it is for their good as well. Do you know how many hundreds of thousands of people's lives have been saved already, because accidents have fallen by 20 percent in one year. The reduction in fatal accidents in one year, comrades, is 20 percent -- how many people of working age, mainly men, were dying?

[Indistinct voice] We do not have enough vegetables and fruit here [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] [Words indistinct] water, mineral water.

[Unidentified voices] Mineral water.

[Gorbachev] How much have sales of juices been increased in the kray? [video shows Gorbachev turning to man standing behind him]

[Unidentified voice behind Gorbachev] By 50 percent.

[Gorbachev] Fifty percent. And in Maritime Kray sales of fruit juices and all the other drinks have increased by 45 percent. Of course, all the industry that was making fortified wine has to be switched over to juices, they are reorganizing all of it. Refrigerators have to be made so that there can be trading in the juices. You yourselves make many portable refrigerator units so that they can be sold. It is all being reorganized. But at the moment, in this period of restructuring, much (?comes from what used to be produced) -- they are making kvass, and (?soup) can be made. You older people know what we drank after the war -- lemonade and mors. Those are the only two drinks that there were, are they not? So simple recipes can be found.

[Unidentified voice] [words indistinct] But we have nowhere for our leisure. There was one beach, but now they have started building there.

[Unidentified voice] And everyday services, that is what comes first for women. And those house maintenance offices: You go there and they have nothing, no paint, no [word indistinct], nothing. [words indistinct] let us tackle that question as well. If things are not in order at home for a woman, then she cannot keep a clear head at work, either.

[Unidentified voice] We have nothing to repair the apartment with.

[Gorbachev] This is what we want: first, to take food supplies in hand. We have now brought all our weight to bear on agriculture: We have given agriculture a lot so that they can shift more output, that is the first thing. Second, we have decided each year -- well, last year we provided 1 million gardens for market-gardeners; this year we are going to provide 1 million, so that over the 5-year plan period we will provide between 5 and 6 million. Those who want to get a little garden or plot, so to speak -- for recreation, with vegetable beds there and trees -- we are doing that. But everyday services are the main thing. The demand for everyday services in our country is now three times greater than what we are offering, and that is simply lagging behind. The social sphere, housing, consumer services -- we have to take this in hand. We have added a few billion in terms of housing, and we are still seeking ways through the involvement of the people, so that personal contributions can be used, yet still there is this task. It is a difficult one but we have written it down especially that the whole of society must be involved in ensuring that every family has its own apartment by the year 2000. And we are going to accomplish this task. But as far as services are concerned, this is the weakest point of all.

We have now adopted the following position: This year we have allocated for sale an additional 1.5 billion [unit not stated] of building materials. We are now preparing a proposal that it should be incorporated in the plan that next year the sale of building materials, cement, board, nails -- everything needed for this, paint, everything you need to do repairs and put things in order -- that this problem will effectively be removed. I will put this issue quite simply: Whatever else, the people must repair their apartments. They look for these things, therefore, and they find them. But where do they find them?

[Unidentified voice] It costs three times the price!

[Gorbachev] The people pay three times the price! It is better to provide building materials legitimately through the retail trade network. Each person will buy them for himself and will do the work himself. A proposal is now being prepared for us to accomplish this task literally within the next 2 years or so, so that building materials can be obtained.

But there is something else I have to say, too. Take housing: Effectively, no one has paid for them in our country. Rents are low. And for that reason there is very little concern about it. Where there is a cooperative house, compare the staircases and the walls there. That is one thing as far as appearances are concerned. And go into a municipal house where they have not paid with their own money, and there is graffiti everywhere -- everything is cut up, you understand. Therefore, everyone should set about maintaining the houses properly.

There are a lot of houses. It is a difficult undertaking to run, if the people themselves are not going (?to play their part).

But this is for them. It is essential, therefore, that these house organizations, these house committees take matters in hand together with the residents, putting the houses in order, the streets in order, the settlement in order -- comrades, all this must be taken [word indistinct]. We must not have a parasitical attitude. Let us face it, we do what we want to do, but what is bad we blame on the administration. In the end it all comes back to you.

[Unidentified voice] Something that is very disturbing for us is that the cold water supply keeps failing

[Gorbachev] Is that on every floor? [indistinct comments from crowd] In general, I can see that a lot of problems have accumulated here.

As I listen to you I become even more convinced that everything that we have started is correct. A great deal has been piled up, a great deal, and we need a large bulldozer to sweep it aside. But since we have put forward a correct policy and the people understand it...

[Woman interrupts] It is correct, it is very correct.

[Gorbachev] Yes, yes, yes. But also, you know, it means governing a country like this from Moscow, on this kind of continent covering 10,000 km. It is essential for the people to do things in an active manner in every collective and in every city, and it is essential to have not formal deputies, but real deputies.

[Unidentified voices] Yes, yes, yes.

[Gorbachev] And it is essential that the manager does not take the view that having been appointed to his post he is now a kind of appanage prince.

[Unidentified voices] Yes, yes, yes.

[Gorbachev] He is not an appanage prince. Great obligations and responsibility are placed upon him, you understand, as a result of this, and he has to serve the people. It is not a case of them having to say their prayers to him.

[Unidentified voice] Quite right.

[Gorbachev] But at the same time, all those who get into the work of leadership also need support and understanding. But I know, as far as my experience enables me to make judgements, in places where a particular leader -- at an enterprise, at the level of rayon or town, where he is able to organize the people, where there is a certain contact, reciprocal relations, where he listens, where he takes into consideration everything that is useful, where he explains when it cannot be done -- in those places the job always works, the job moves forward, you understand.

If someone suffers from these things of the past and uses his office solely in order to arrange his own affairs, and if he does not concern himself properly about the town, about the works, about the enterprise, then it does not work. Just as the situation in the town depends on how things are going at the enterprise, and the situation in the kray arises from the situations in the towns, and the situation in the country arises from what is happening in the krays and in the republics. It all comes together, and now that we have begun to have more order, we have to go along that road. And do not be embarrassed. Tell the truth, honestly. There is no need to lose your composure, your confidence. But do not give in to boorish people, to thieves, to impudent individuals, you understand, who try to humiliate and insult people. Do not give in to them.

[Unidentified voices] But [words indistinct]. You go in, and you feel afraid about [word indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Never mind, never mind, their time is on its way out, [words indistinct] will go. Those who reorganize themselves...all of us have to reorganize ourselves, you have to, and it goes right up to me; everyone has to reorganize himself. The people will not go wrong, keep that in mind. Good, in general, you have deluged me with information.

[Unidentified voice] (Khoroshilo) has become secretary of the gorkom here. Our people (?were pleased) and satisfied (?with him). Knowing him as secretary of the party committee, they asked him questions and he replied clearly. All of us, therefore, the whole people -- ask anyone you like -- and I think, we hope that we (?have a good chief). And the people will always....

[Gorbachev, interrupting] That is very good.

[Unidentified voice] And the people will always help.

[Gorbachev] And in general you have to nominate people for all kinds of positions.

[Unidentified voice] That is right.

[Gorbachev] You must not be embarrassed about it. You have to consult (Khoroshilo) from your collective. Go and get people together. Say: Comrades, let us get together; what do you think? Is it possible? Is it necessary? You must not be afraid of this. You must not create secrets like those of the Court of Madrid. Let there be more consultation, fewer mistakes, so that the labor collectives, the rayons and the towns might be headed by someone capable of being trusted that he will do something. And people will then understand him more quickly and support him.

[Unidentified voice] But in the local organizations we also get this: You start criticizing and to someone's face. There is nothing to be afraid of. I am a working person....

[Gorbachev, interrupting] They will not send [words indistinct] after you.

[Unidentified voice] You demand the truth, [words indistinct], and they try to get rid of you. It happens; it happens.

[Gorbachev] That is no good at all. I say it before everybody -- those standing there [video shows Gorbachev pointing to local leaders behind him] and before you -- that we condemn this. And it is necessary that the newspaper write about this in a loud voice. I have met the editor of the town's newspaper here. We have taken and we have seen what the central press writes and what the local newspapers write and we see that in the local ones there is peace and quiet and plenty. What is wrong? Does not the secretary of the raykom, of the gorkom, the obkom or the kraykom give permission for strong criticism to be voiced? [laughter] What is going on, comrades? Everything that is good must be supported, but what is bad we have to know about and take steps so that people know about it and get rid of it. We must not have things kept hidden; the people must know everything and keep a check on it, because the human factor is the most important one. There is no point in hiding things from the people. What kind of socialism is it if things are kept from the people? Is this some private concern of entrepreneurs? These are all people appointed to their posts, who have themselves come from this [word indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] You are quite right, and if (?we) do not work, then we will get nowhere. [sentence indistinct]

[Gorbachev] We have taken the country thoroughly in hand. We have strength enough; we have character enough. No one is going to knock us off the track. I wish you success. Stick together, closely. Good-bye.

Speaks With Townspeople

LD292312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's 29 July walkabout in Komsomolsk-on-Amur -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Following the visit to the Gagarin aviation works, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev looked around the town of Komsomolsk-on-Amur. On its streets Mikhail Sergeyevich met and chatted warmly with its inhabitants:

[Gorbachev seen talking to crowd gathered around him] The more often you come, the more you put on. [laughter] You know Aleksey Klementevich.

[Unidentified voices] Yes.

[Gorbachev] At the works I talked a lot to the men and women. They told me what is good and what is bad. In general, the town is doing a great job. In this severe and difficult part of the world, people have, nevertheless, made themselves at home and put down roots. Not only have they made themselves at home, but they are also doing a great job for the country. My first words to them are of gratitude and greeting.

Did you manage to hear anything yesterday?

[Unidentified voices] Yes.

[Gorbachev] We think the Far East has to be approached as a whole now. We have done something in one sphere, something in another, but the social sphere will lag behind.

We arrived at the Pacific Ocean...[changing thoughts] our country is rich. I think that sometime in the next few months we shall complete work on the creation of an integrated state program for the further development of the Far East. This will be both for this 5-year period and to the year 2000. There are issues, many issues, however, in which it is simply necessary to help the town. Aleksey Klementevich told me, you know, that at one time, several years ago, we adopted a special resolution on its development and the main issue there was whether or not they had made a mess of the resolution. I said: Report on who it was and what it was they had messed up. Questions must be asked; we must prepare like this. We are undertaking more and more new things, and you can ask without ever getting the whole truth from them. They are not used to it; it is like water off a duck's back. Instructions were given. After all, this is a dray where things must be solved. There are ministers here with me in the Far East, comrades. The first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan is here. Comrade Bibin is responsible for construction questions. He is listening, too. We have already had an exchange with him in Vladivostok and agreed that we have to go back once again to what has been prepared there and rethink everything with due consideration for what we have heard and seen. Bear one thing in mind: We shall help the east. Also, I think above all, Komsomolsk-on Amur should be helped and supported because it is a great job you are doing. [indistinct voices] I was surprised at that. They told me: There is a short beach; we all rested there, and they have already developed it?

[Unidentified voice] Yes, [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev, turning to officials behind him] We should have a look to see if that had to be done, comrades. [sentence indistinct] In general one has to think about people, otherwise everything will be a waste of time -- all these works and construction sites, a waste of time. By the way, I have to say that I have already had a look at the way what has been built in Komsomolsk-on-Amur is used; it is used to half capacity. There are no people here. You have to work with one or two shifts. If the conditions are created, people will work. But at present, they say, they are working frantically. There are shortcomings and a lack of rhythm. It is necessary to catch up on Saturdays. You know, for such sound enterprises this is not quite... [changing thought] I, for example, am not satisfied.

Well, what will you tell me?

[Unidentified voice] Good health!

[Gorbachev] You understand our policy?

[Unidentified voice] Yes. [murmurs of agreement]

[Gorbachev] [words indistinct] attention. I am asking everyone that question. You can rest assured that we shall carry out what we have started.

[Unidentified voice] Your speech is quite right.

[Gorbachev] I will tell you frankly: All our hopes are on the workers and the working people.

[Unidentified voice] We shall not let you down.

[Unidentified voice] Good health [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Thank you.

[Throughout this report Raisa Gorbacheva is seen with the officials standing near Gorbachev]

Rides Through Streets

LD290936 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Komsomolsk-on-Amur July 29 TASS -- This afternoon Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, rode through the streets of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, the city which had been laid down by Young Communist League (Komsomol) teams half a century ago. The general secretary visited the city museum of local-lore.

In the evening Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting with the first builders of Komsomolsk-on-Amur and with members of the All-Union Komsomol and young people's team.

Speaks to Ship-Building Workers

LD292231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on Gorbachev's 29 July Visit to the Leninskiy Komsomol ship-building plant -- recorded, with announcer's live voice-over]

[Text] [Announcer] This afternoon, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Leninskiy Komsomol ship-building plant and talked to its workers. [Video shows motorcade going along road lined by people, facade of Leninskiy Komosomol works, Gorbachev, with his wife and a group of men, standing talking to crowd of people in factory yard]

[Gorbachev] How are you feeling? At first glance you look all right. I know, of course, that you too probably have problems, as they had when we were at the aviation works. But where are there none? But do not let this bother you. Why? Of course the situation is not easy. But we are not standing on swampland or on hummocks as when Komsomolsk was just beginning. And you are now standing on firm ground, and the country, of course, has a solid economy, science, an educated people. It is [words indistinct] peoples in the world. And so, you know, if it were not for this firm foundation, then it would be difficult to set great tasks. The tasks are great, and if we were not confident, we would choose other tasks. But we are confident, and the tasks will require great efforts. You know, what we have mapped out will begin to provide returns at the end of the 5-year plan, if we fulfill it. And so it is not that this is a dream for someone or other, this is for us, for the present generation, to say nothing of our children -- we are thinking of them as well. So our domestic plans, although they are difficult, are within our power and they will begin to provide returns for us. The only thing is that we will have to be fulfilling them.

Dear comrades, all of our policy, everything we have planned, is aimed at the people. But it is the people themselves who hold the key, I tell you plainly. If something is done in an insufficient way, then you know better than we do who has what attitude to matters. We are pinning our hopes on you; it is here that our strength is, in defense. So let me [word indistinct]. All the best. [applause]

[Announcer] The conversation continued in the enterprise's workshops. Replying to questions about the causes of international tension, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said:

[Gorbachev] In general what you have in mind is that they want to create a situation of tension. The military-industrial complex needs tension, so there will be more orders. The military business is the most profitable business there is. More or less sober politicians consider that this must not be taken to an absurd extreme, to madness, and wreck everything that has been created in the history of mankind. But you know, this is the way it is; we will not expect kindness [words indistinct]. We must maintain defenses first and foremost. That is an argument which they reckon with firstly, may I tell you. The second argument is our economic advance: advances, development, progress of the whole of society, the confidence and stability of the whole of society.

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev then looked at an exhibition of consumer goods which the enterprise produces.

Visits Builders Memorial

LD292310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on Mikhail Gorbachev's 29 July visit to Komsomolsk-on-Amur -- recorded]

[Text] By the monument to the first builders of Komsomolsk-on-Amur Mikhail Sergeyevich met honorary citizens of the town, veterans of construction, and fighters of the All-Union Komsomol detachment. [Video shows Gorbachev and Raisa walking with other officials towards monument]

[Gorbachev] [words indistinct] [Video shows Gorbachev greeting and hugging elderly male]. I greet you, and through you all who are from those times and (?left) fond memories of themselves behind.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you. [applause]

[Unidentified voice] After Vladivostok we are, of course, a smaller town, but on the other hand the parents of the town are here, the first builders -- they are the fathers and mothers of the town.

[Gorbachev] In general there is a lot to be proud of in Komsomolsk. I have had a look with my own eyes at two enterprises [words indistinct] God grant that we have such powerful enterrpises.

[Unidentified voice] Mikhail Sergeyevich, Komsomol members are now continuing the feats of the founders, they are building a spinning works in the town of Komsomolsk-on-Amur. Here you are, Sveta Kupriyenko, who came from the Ukraine to build Komsomolsk.

[Gorbachev] I got a telegram from you. Someone sent it; it said when you are in the Far East visit Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Mikhail Sergeyevich. [laughter] In my view, I have kept my promise.

[Unidentified voice] We are grateful to you.

[Unidentified voice] To judge from you speech in Vladivostok, you like the Maritime Kray?

[Gorbachev] Yes, I do.

[Unidentified voice] It is very much to be hoped that you also like it in the northern part of the Far East, and our Komsomolsk land. And from the bottom of my heart, and on behalf of our old men, may we wish you all the very best and good health for many, many years.

[Unidentified voice] With our whole heart we support all your initiatives and all your proposals.

[Gorbachev] To make today possible a lot was done so that this country of ours could exist, and how much blood and sweat, so to speak, was shed by the older generation. Then they would have a different attitude today, is that not so?

[Unidentified voice] And of course, we are trying.

[Gorbachev] Because in a little while it will be they who start telling the generations to come about their experiences and start giving them guidance. That is natural. I do not thing the older generation should be disillusioned with the present generation, because they are intelligent young people, capable of dealing in new ways with new tasks. But neither should young people wave aside the experience of elders. All generations have to live as a society. And is it not nice that society contains both experience and energy. Good-bye.

Arrives in Khabarovsk

LD300318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Meetings have started between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who is making a trip around the Far East, with working people of Khabarovsk. He laid flowers at the Lenin monument in the city's central square this morning. A wreath with an inscription on the ribbon reading: To the defenders of the motherland who fell in the years of the Great Patriotic War from the CPSU Central Committee, was laid in Ploshchad Slavy [Glory square] at the memorial of the eternal flame. There followed a conversation in Ploshchad Slavy between Comrade Gorbachev and working people in the city. Here is an excerpt from the recording we have just received from Khabarovsk.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] The memorial has made a great impression upon me. It is strictly executed, a truly severe-style monument. But what is especially well done is that the names remain of all those who did not return. It is a fine thing that the (?tried) and inscribed their names. Yes, there will be grandsons and great-grandsons (?coming to visit).

[Unidentified woman] Mikhail Sergeyevich, you are a good muzhik. Stay healthy, so you can live a hundred years or more!

[Gorbachev] We have always looked at the problem of peace and war from the point of view of favoring peace. What people bore more losses to defend peace, to ensure that we have lived in peace for so many years now? Naturally, it is our people, our country. So our policy is peaceful. It is peaceful internally as well.

We are engaging in such plans, building towns and villages and developing the north and Siberia and the Far East properly. Thus we need peaceful times, life. [words indistinct]

It is difficult to handle the imperialists. If we had been weak, no one would have talked with us. And however much it costs our people to spend on defense, never have I heard anyone say in any part of the Soviet Union that I have been to: Mikhail Sergeyevich, let us abandon defense and move everything to consumer goods. We need everything, but if there is peace we will do everything. We have resources. Our people are trained. Our science is big and important; we now have our own cadres. It is an entirely different country, developed and modern. [end recording]

Talks With Inhabitants

LD300658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Report by station correspondent from Khabarovsk]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Ploschchad Slavy: A majestic monument has been erected here on the high bank of the Amur. It is the memorial to soldierly and labor valour. It is precisely on this square, Ploshchad Slavy, that Mikhail Serveyevich Gorbachev started his familiarization with Khabarovsk this morning. [passage omitted]

[Begin Gorbachev recording] What has let us down is the fact that during the recent past, for roughly 10 or 15 years, we allowed a weakening of discipline, order, and exactingness [unidentified speaker says "true, true"], and all of us, I tell you, all of us permitted it. Probably, in an honest, party way, the leadership should bear more responsibility for what was allowed to happen, because our country is a socialist, planned country. Everything is done according to plan. The party is the leading, ruling party. The people must (?take the lead), see things in good time, note everything, both the good -- support the good -- and the bad and fight the bad. We will be taking such an approach from now on.

This is how Lenin did it, you know. Lenin greatly valued the very smallest success, the very smallest initiative. He raised a lot of things in order to support what was good, and he was a resolute fighter against all swaggering, immodesty, and irresponsibility. Indeed, it was Lenin who said that we need iron discipline, iron discipline for socialism, and for the working person not to fear discipline. The worker even has an interest in it. An now we all have seen what it means when there is no discipline, comrades, no order: we all suffer, the whole of society. Therefore, we must make a big effort. Order and peace for the country -- that is the simple, simple formula. [end recording]

[Correspondent] The motorcade then set off for Lenin Square. It is full of people. Flowers are laid at the base of the monument, and again there are numerous questions, a conversation about what is bothering the people of the area today. It is a frank and open [otkrovennyy, otkrytyy] at times sharp, dialogue. But this is precisely the way in which the party talks with the people today, striving to ensure that everyone fully understands every line of the congress decisions.

[Begin Gorbachev recording] It is the first time I have traveled to the Far East. Of course, I also have a lot of information in Moscow on how things are, but coming here and seeing for myself is something else.

In principle, my impressions are that big changes have taken place here and it is not a wild territory today, but a thoroughly mastered one. A lot has been done, and the first thing to be said is recognition and gratitude to those who did a lot of work here. And I tell you that in the Maritime Kray and Komsomolsk-on-Amur and in Nakhodka there is an enormous (?amount of building), enormous changes. A very great deal is being done. But probably in this kray, where we want to move more quickly, and which must make a bigger contribution to the country's economy, to the life of the country, probably there are more problems built up here than in other places, and especially social problems.

A gulf has appeared between industrial construction and the development of housing, kindergartens, and the whole social sphere. Not everything has yet been regulated here in the sphere of commerce. Probably distance has an influence here. I will put it this way: On the one hand the entire Far East has started moving, and we need to get things moving further, but we simultaneously need to do more to support the person who comes to these parts. My impression is that such a city compared to Moscow (?does not come out badly) [words indistinct]. I also would like you to bear in mind what I say wherever I go; we have thought a lot by joint efforts [as heard] about the situation our country has been in. Much has been achieved: The country is no longer backward but has become a huge, powerful one without which not a single international question is essentially resolved. This means that it was not in vain, what we went through those years, carrying out Lenin's behest, defending this country, raising it up, raising the people, the people's culture -- all this was not in vain.

But now that the time has come, we see that something has happened. Rates have slowed down and there has been an increase in some negative phenomena, and discipline has wavered, (?Envy crept in), consciences in bad order. You understand, people started to attempt to get around the laws and so on. This is not good, comrades. Socialism will not accept it. It is a violation of socialism. We must uncover the true face of socialism. Therefore, I personally believe that what we proposed at the April Plenum was subsequently reacted to favorably by the people. They took to it. Then we worked hard and developed it all at the congress. Now we need to go down that road, not vacillating and not thinking that we will turn back. If there is anyone who hopes that he will bide his time and will live dishonestly and say, it does not matter, let the fools go down that road, but I will live off them -- no. We will gradually put such bright sparks in their place; we will put them in their place [approving sounds from the crowd], and the sooner, perhaps, the better. You feel yourselves in charge of things.

Naturally, when we speak like this, openness, in the papers, directly, demagogues also appear blackening everything, blackening everyone, and this also must be seen. But the healthy thing is to say that what is right, honest, calm, is good, but that this hinders us. [as heard] This must be welcomed and you must, as I said yesterday, hold your head high. There is no reason to bow to anyone. If someone has made a mistake he must be corrected, reacted to, and supported, you understand. If someone misbehaves, he must be put in his place; if he starts on the road of crime and abuse, use the laws, use the laws. And, in general, there is one discipline for all, and not a bit harder for some while others can get away with anything, that some must obey the law while others can bypass it. The law is the same for everyone. Morality is the same for everyone. Discipline is the same for everyone, and we must live by working. The people themselves must manage their society. I believe, comrades, that we will move forward. [words indistinct] many people are closely watching to see if the present leadership has sufficient strength of character, or whether it will take things up and then abandon them. You can rest assured that there is sufficient strength of character. We have started the job, and we are hoping for your support. [applause] [end recording]

SOLOVYEV DELIVERS LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM REPORT

WA291819 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

["From the Report by Yu.F. Solovyev in Smolnyy" at the 3 July Plenum of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU]

[Text] Comrades!

The June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee provided an extended and thorough analysis of the profound reorganization that is occurring in the party and the government, and objectively revealed the situation in the post-congress development of the Soviet economy and the foreign-political situation that has developed in the world. The chief defined task is the practical implementation of the general course of the 27th Congress, the course aimed at the acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of the effective use of the country's existing scientific-technical and production potential. The participants at the plenum viewed from these positions the key questions in the new 5-year plan.

The innovative ideas and approaches advanced in the report given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev make it possible to gain a more complete and more concrete idea of the scope of the reforms that were begun on the initiative of the party, and those complexities which must be overcome with even greater persistence both within the country and on the international scene. The decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee encourage every party committee and every communist to apply a high measure of responsibility and self-criticism in evaluating what has been achieved and the measures that are being worked out in every labor collective to implement the party's strategic course. The tendency that was noted in the course of the implementation of the Intensification-1990 territorial-branch program -- the tendency toward the increase in the rates of economic growth -- received its further development in the start-up year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. Practically all the branches of the national economy have exceeded the planned assignments for the first half of the year. The increase of production in industry, as compared with the same period last year, constituted more than 4 percent, with an assignment of 3 percent. The entire increase in volumes was achieved as a result of the increase in labor productivity. The plans for purchases of agricultural produce were overfulfilled. The sowing campaign was completed at the best agrotechnical times and on a good organizational level. The rates of procurement of feed and fodder are larger than last year's. Enterprises in transport and communications have begun to operate more smoothly and in a more stable manner. Retail commodity turnover and the volumes of sale of personal services have increased compared with last year.

It is with complete justification that we can link these results with the energetic labor performed by all the people of Leningrad, with the increase in the vanguard role and combativeness of the party organizations, and with those positive changes that the reorganization has been making in our life. At the present time a very important task of the party's city and rayon committees is the reinforcement and development of the positive factors in the practical activity of the party committees, the Soviet and economic agencies, the trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and all the labor collectives.

An analysis of the work performed by the branches of the national economy of Leningrad and of Leningrad Oblast indicates that production reserves are still not being used completely everywhere, and that effective steps are not being taken to achieve the decisive elimination of factors hampering the acceleration process. [paragraph continues]

Dozens of enterprises and organizations have failed to assure the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the increase in labor productivity or for the shipments of output on the basis of contracts, or the plans for the production of consumer goods, the introduction of measures for scientific-technical progress, the reduction of the production costs of articles, the use of state capital investments, and the activation of production assets. The greatest number of such enterprises is in Vasileostrovskiy, Vyborgskiy, Kirov (oblast), and Lodeynopolskiy rayons.

We have just one task and it has been precisely formulated in our socialist pledges -- the preterm and efficient fulfillment of the assignments for the current year. Everything must be directed at its practical resolution -- the entire organizational, economic, and ideological work of the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, and the economic and soviet agencies in every sector of production, at every enterprise, in every branch of the national economy. The gauge of its effectiveness is the final results that have been achieved. It is from these positions that the Oblast Committee of the CPSU will evaluate the activity of every party organization, the party's city and rayon committees, and every branch department, and their ability to reorganize themselves in the spirit of the requirements of the time.

The approved 12th 5-Year Plan is oriented toward the acceleration of the rates of economic growth, the guaranteeing of the further rise in the standard of living of the Soviet nation, and the maintaining of the country's defensive capability at the proper level. For these purposes it is planned to make a decisive turn in the national economy, putting it onto the path of intensification on the basis of scientific-technical progress. The goals set by the plan guarantee a substantial rise in the absolute increases in national income and industrial and agricultural output. All this creates a reliable material basis for the successive carrying out of the party's course, aimed at the intensification of social directedness in the development of the economy and at the further rise in the standard of living of Soviet citizens.

By proceeding from these basic principles the plan for the complete economic and social development of Leningrad and of Leningrad Oblast during the forthcoming 5-year period was formulated. The indicators specified in it, as a whole, guarantee the resolution of the chief task of the 12th 5-Year Plan -- the increase in the rates and effectiveness of the development of Leningrad's economy on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the implementation of the assignments in the Intensification-1990 program. Thus, the average annual rise in the volumes of industrial production will be 1.2 times higher than in the past 5-year plan. It is planned to achieve a stabilization of the return on investments by means of the outstripping increase in labor productivity, compared with the capital-labor ratio. It is planned to increase the production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use at a rate twice as fast as the production of industrial output as a whole. There will be an increase to 80 percent in the percentage of articles with the highest quality category in the volume subject to certification. Capital investments for the development of enterprises in machine-building and in light and food industry will double.

Special emphasis in the plan has been placed on the broad introduction of new technology and advanced technological processes, expansion of the pool of machines and machinery with digital programmed control, industrial robots, and completely mechanized and automated shops, sectors, and production entities. Specific assignments have been established for the economical and efficient expenditure of material and fuel-and-energy resources, and for the increase in the use of waste products resulting from production and consumption.

The goals for the development of the Leningrad Agro-industrial Complex, completely corresponding to assignments of the Food Program, accord with the more complete satisfying of the needs of the population in Leningrad and in Leningrad Oblast for food products. Increased funds have been channeled into the construction of hospitals, clinics, schools, and other structures in the social infrastructure.

It must be emphasized that the plan provides for a large amount of stability in the distribution of assignments among individual years of the 5-year plan. Successful implementation of the plan will make possible a new and significant step along the path of the intensification of Leningrad's economy and will be the beginning of the carrying out of the single General Plan for the Development of Leningrad and of Leningrad Oblast in 1986-2005.

At the same time, while giving, as a whole, a positive evaluation to the draft version of the plan, it is necessary to emphasize that considerable amounts of unused reserves still remain outside its confines. That is why the city and rayon committees must view the planned goals as the minimum ones. Many economic managers, and in a number of instances the party committees also, failed to take the proper steps to achieve the practical implementation of the principles enunciated in the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and for the Period Until the Year 2000, which stipulate in Leningrad and in Leningrad Oblast and the better use of the scientific and production potential that has been created, the reduction in the number of jobs, and the buildup of capacities simply by means of the technical re-equipping and remodeling of the existing enterprises.

For example, in Kirishskiy Rayon, at the biochemical plant the capacities for hydrolysis production have been only half-assimilated. The enterprise failed to fulfill the assignment for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The bulk of the capital investments during the present 5-year plan is being channeled not into the techncial re-equipping and remodeling, but into the construction of new projects, which, incidentally, are based on obsolete technological processes and have not been guaranteed with raw materials. In the same rayon there is a similar situation at the experimental design bureau for precision biological machine-building. New modern buildings have been equipped with relatively unproductive machine-tool equipment. The shift-operation coefficient is only 0.8. But the Kirishi City Committee of the CPSU has not yet given a well-principled party evaluation of these situations, which are in obvious contradiction to the essence of intensification and the specifics of scientific-technical progress under conditions of the present-day stage in the development of the economy.

The serious shortcomings in the planning and target direction of the capital investments intended for production purposes are the chief cause of this situation. Frequently these investments are made with a total disregard for the real demographic situation, without any relationship to the creation of conditions for the complete use either of the newly activated or the existing capacities.

As is well known, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has considered and approved the recommendations of the party's Oblast Committee with regard to the substantial limitation of the unjustified expansion of enterprises, the guaranteeing of the efficient reorganization of the existing capacities, and the organization there of two-shift and three-shift operating modes, including at test and experimental production entities.

This approach, it was emphasized at the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, opens up an extremely promising area for the accelerated development of social production. This high evaluation requires a lot from us, and predetermines the degree of responsibility for the unconditional carrying out of the measures that have been planned.

Today we have at our disposal an effective lever for accelerating the changeover of the economy of the region to methods of intensification. A decisive shift in the reproduction structure of capital investments intended for production purposes, in favor of technical re-equipping and remodeling, will make it possible during the 5-year period to reduce the volume of construction-and-installation operations involved in production construction, with a corresponding increase of it at projects intended for housing and everyday-and-cultural purposes.

Many of the production collectives in the city and the oblast are preparing with a high degree of responsibility for the changeover to the new management conditions. At the present time a stocktaking of the metal-processing and technological equipment has been completed, a complete technical-economic analysis of the organizational structures for production administration is being carried out, and the development of specific proposals for the removal of obsolete and obsolescent equipment, the freeing of production areas, and their subsequent use is coming to an end. The social-demographic composition of the workers has been refined, and recommendations dealing with social and everyday questions are being formed.

Today one can already speak of certain practical results of the implementation of the first-priority organizational economic and technical measures. For example, at the Kirovskiy Zavod Association, quite recently, to remodel the main tractor-assembly conveyor line for the production of a new vehicle, the K-701M, provision was made for a 3-month stoppage of the conveyor line. The new approach made it possible to find a fundamentally different resolution. By removing the worn-out equipment and reconfiguring the existing equipment, a real opportunity arose for releasing the necessary areas and creating a new conveyor line without having to stop it. A creative, business-like approach is being taken to similar problems at the Lenpoligrafmash, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, and the Znamya Oktyabrya associations, the Machine-Tool Building Association imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov, and a number of others. For every shop here, deadlines have been established for the freeing and replacement of the obsolete technology. In addition to the industrial enterprises, the branch institutes and their experimental production entities have engaged energetically into the work of changing over to the new mode.

Nevertheless one still senses inertia in a few places. Many managers have occupied a wait-and-see position. An inspection has shown that in a number of collectives, such as the Sputnik, Istochnik, and Krasnyy Vyborzhets associations, and others, the stocktaking of the fixed production assets is being carried out according to the old methods, has been reduced to the rewriting of the old lists without the proper analysis, the volumes of the equipment and the production areas to be released have not yet been defined, and, practically speaking, the trade-union committees and Komsomol organizations have not joined in this work.

With all definiteness it must be re-emphasized that the increase in the effectiveness of the use of fixed assets is no short-term campaign, and the Leningrad party organization will carry out this measure firmly and unswervingly. The new approach to the use of fixed assets requires the reinterpretation of the organizational structures that have developed in the administration of production, the level of its concentration, and the nature of the development of intraproduction, branch, and interbranch specialization and cooperation action. The managers of enterprises and the lead departmental organizations, and the planning commissions of the Executive Committees of the Leningrad City Soviet and the Leningrad Oblast Soviet must display the maximum amount of persistence in carry out this work. The departments of the Oblast Committee and the Leningrad City Committee must establish effective supervision over the resolution of the problems that pertain to the renovation of the fixed assets and the replacement and freeing of equipment within the deadlines defined by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The changeover of industry to a two-shift and three-shift mode of operation presupposes a cardinal re-examination of the system of functioning of all the enterprises and organizations in the social infrastructure -- transport, the personal services sphere, children's preschool institutions, schools, technicums, and institutions of higher learning. At the present time, on instructions from the party's Oblast Committee, the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies and the economic managers are working out measures for converting the city management of transport, trade, personal services, cultural institutions, public health, and public education to the new working conditions.

It will be necessary to carry out a series of measures to create normal everyday-living conditions at the enterprises during the evening and night, which frequently do not correspond to daytime requirements.

The Oblast Committee of the CPSU views the organizational restructuring that has begun in production and the social infrastructure as an important link in the work of implementing the party's economic strategy, which has been called upon to guarantee greater dynamism for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the national economy of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast. Today these very important questions must be the pivot of the entire organizational and political work of the party's city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, with particular acuity, raised the question of the need for a fundamental change in the state of affairs with regard to the technical level and quality of the output being produced in the current 5-year plan itself. During the time that has elapsed, in this area we have noted definite positive shifts. There has been a slight increase in the volume of output with the state seal of quality, and an increase in the quantity of articles which have parameters that correspond to or exceed those of analogous foreign models.

However, it must be stated outright that changes for the better are still occurring too slowly. This pertains to electrical-engineering output, equipment for light and food industry, and a number of types of consumer commodities.

It is necessary to fundamentally change the evaluation of the contribution made by branch science to increasing the effectiveness of the work of the industrial enterprises. The branch departments of the party's Oblast Committee and the Leningrad City Committee must carry out a meaningful analysis of the effectiveness of the activity of each scientific-research, construction-planning, and design organization.

The law level of design resolution continues to be the basic factor that has been hampering growth of the volume of production of output in the highest category of quality at enterprises and associations in Leningrad's industry. For example, the Vibrator and Soyuz associations during recent years succeeded in certifying for the seal of quality, respectively, only three articles and one article. Many collectives, for the 12th 5-Year Plan also, are continuing to plan the production of obsolete output. They are the Abrazivnyy Zavod Ilich Association, the Association imeni Karl Marks, and the Sputnik Association. But the party's rayon committees -- in Zhdanovskiy, Vyborgskiy, and Vasileostrovskiy rayons -- silently agree with this -- to put it bluntly -- irresponsible attitude toward the job that is taken by the managers of these and other enterprises.

The CPSU city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations must immediately make the most serious conclusions from these facts. It is necessary not in words, but in deeds, to require from the economic managers the strictest fulfillment in every labor collective of the decrees that have been enacted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers with regard to the sharp increase in the quality of the output being produced. The fundamental technical re-equipping and remodeling of all branches of the national economy are directly linked with the problem of reorganizing capital construction and increasing its effectiveness. It must be stated outright that the serious shortcomings accumulated in this branch during recent years are being eliminated extremely slowly.

Until recently the required level of completeness in housing and civil construction has not been created, the continuity of planning of capital construction has not been achieved, the existing mechanism for coordination does not guarantee the proper coordination of the actions of the participants in the investment process, and all these factors could not fail to have an effect on the results of 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

For a number of very important production capacities that are to be remodeled and technically re-equipped, the coordinated deadlines for activation have been carried over from year to year. In the past 5-year plan in Leningrad and in Leningrad Oblast the number of new construction projects which exceeded the normative deadlines constituted one-third of their total number. There is only one way out of the situation that has been created: starting next year it is necessary to change to the planning of construction in strict conformity with the normative deadlines, and to sharply reduce the investment cycle.

The Planning Commission of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies must reanalyze attentively the effectiveness of the use of capital investments, and must sharply define the priority sequence of the construction projects, guaranteeing a better balance between them and the capacities of the contract organizations.

In conformity with the principles enunciated by the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, all plans for technical re-equipping and remodeling planned for implementation during the current 5-year plan must be subjected to strict evaluation by experts. Plans which do not correspond to the present-day requirements of scientific-technical progress must be decisively rejected. In this matter it is necessary to introduce rigid order.

In the current 5-year plan it will be necessary to carry out the exceptionally important task of increasing the share of the funds channeled into the resolution of social problems. The Executive Committee of Lensovet [Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies] has approved the target program for the development of Glavleningradstroy, which stipulates the achievement of the planned indicators, but in the plans that program has not been reinforced by the necessary resources. Half the allocated funds are being channeled into the purchase of construction machines and machinery, and this will make it possible to increase their quantity by one-third. But it is proposed to increase the shift-operation coefficient during the five-year period by only 2 percent.

A similar situation is typical of many construction organizations. For example, the capacities of the road-construction subdivisions of Glavleningradinzhstroy are being used unsatisfactorily. Meanwhile the main administration's program for improving road surfaces in Leningrad has also been concentrated on the constantly growing volumes of purchases of new technology, without any substantial removal of the obsolete technology. The managers of the construction-type main administrations must understand clearly that the tasks of increasing the effectiveness of the use of fixed assets and the organization of multishift work for the highly productive equipment pertain to all branches of the national economy in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast. And in this regard it is necessary for them to carry out a reorganization immediately.

Complicated tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan confront our agro-industrial complex. The chief task is the guaranteeing of the large production of output of animal and vegetable husbandry per ruble of funds invested. This can be done only if there is skillful use of the created potential and the broad application of intensive technological schemes. However, the agro-industrial committee of Leningrad Oblast, and the rayon and production associations are obviously engaging insufficiently in their introduction everywhere.

The problems of feed and fodder continue to be acute. A number of rayons, associations, and sovkhozes have not been guaranteeing the needs of these products for the socialized herd. Certain party committees and managers have reconciled themselves to this situation, and have been demonstrating a dependent attitude, relying on state resources. On a number of farms in Vyborgskiy, Volkhovskiy, Kingiseppskiy, and Tikhvinskiy rayons, and in other rayons, the plan for procurement of forage for the current year has been planned at a level lower than required. [paragraph continues]

The city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations are obliged to activate all the reserves not only to fulfill but to overfulfill the socialist pledges that have been taken.

The June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized the necessity for the closer integration of science and agricultural production. In our oblast, positive results have been achieved by an association created in 1980 -- the Belogorka Northwestern Scientific-Production Association for Seed Selection and Plant Growing -- and which incorporated the Northwestern Institute of Agriculture and three experimental-production farms. During the period that has elapsed, there has been a reduction there, by one-half to two-thirds, in the amount of time required for the implementation of scientific developments, and an increase by a factor of almost 2.5 times for the sovkhozes in the oblast in the production of elite seeds for potatoes, grain crops, and cereal grasses.

Apparently the time has come in this matter to go farther, to think a bit about the scientific support of the activity of the oblast and city agro-industrial committees.

Agro-industry reorganization requires improvement of the style and methods of party and economic management. It must be aimed primarily at the reinforcement of party, state, and technological discipline, at the development of the initiative and creative participation of labor collectives, and at inculcating in every worker a sense of high responsibility for his assigned job. All these questions, undoubtedly, must be constantly monitored by the city and rayon committees of the CPSU, the soviet and economic agencies, and the departments of the CPSU Oblast Committee and Leningrad City Committee.

Comrades!

In the current 5-year plan we must complete the changeover to the new principles of management, at the basis of which lie economic methods of administration. At present a number of decrees are already being implemented, which aim at further expansion of the independence of associations and enterprises, and at increasing of their responsibility for achieving the highest final results.

Starting in January of this year, more than half the industrial enterprises, the entire personal services sphere, and a number of organizations in other branches in Leningrad and in Leningrad Oblast have been operating under the new conditions of planning and economic incentive. The results of their activity indicate the new system of management makes it possible to achieve a considerable improvement in the material incentives provided for labor, and contributes to the acceleration of the creation of new technology and to the remodeling and technical re-equipping of production.

But the situation is not like this everywhere. Lack of initiative by certain managers prevents the achievement of steady high results everywhere. Certain enterprises and organizations, operating under the new management conditions, have been failing to fulfill the established planning assignments and are in a difficult financial situation. They include the Lenpodyemtransmash Association imeni S. M. Kirov, the Elektrcpult Plant, the Machine-Building Plant for Fodder-Preparation Technology in Sosnovyy Bor, the Lenoblbyttekhnika Association, and others.

Certain managers, claiming they do not have sufficient rights, do not engage in the establishment of the proper order in production. It is not by accident that many organizational structures of administration obviously fail to correspond to the requirements of the time.

Critically important work to make the transition, starting in 1987, to normative planning will have to be carried out in the agro-industry. For the time being, that work is being carried out at insufficient rates. On the sovkhozes in Boksitogorskiy, Volosovskiy, and Podporozhskiy rayons, the number of brigades converted to the collective contract one-half to two-thirds of the average for the oblast.

Considerable capabilities for improving the work and increasing the labor productivity in transport are opened by the use of the Belorussian railroad workers who introduced a system of providing incentives for the increase in labor productivity and the effective use of labor resources. On the Oktyabrskaya Railroad the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, the expansion of the service zones, the improvement of the administrative structure, and the improvement of the organization of labor will make it possible during the first two years of the 5-year plan alone to increase the labor productivity by 15 percent.

However, this progressive experience is being extended extremely slowly in the other transportation organizations. This pertains primarily to the Northwestern River Steamship Agency, Glavlenavtotrans, and to the Leningrad subway.

The party's city and rayon committees and the departments of the Oblast Committee and the Leningrad City Committee must establish strict supervision over the rate of carrying out of all measures to change the enterprises and organizations to the new management principles.

Success in changing the economy to intensive methods depends, to a determining degree, upon people. Party organizations, trade unions, and the Komsomol must direct all the force of public opinion toward the decisive struggle against violators of labor discipline, against poor business practices and inefficiency, and must increase the personal responsibility borne by the cadres for the job assigned to them.

A very important means of intensifying the labor participation continues to be socialist competition. Its chief goals, as was emphasized in the Message of the CPSU Central Committee to the Workers of the Soviet Union, is the increase in labor production, the improvement in the quality of output, and the economizing of resources. At the starting line in the present 5-year plan a valuable initiative was born in Leningrad. It was made by the brigade leaders and workers who were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, and it was the pledge to complete the assignment of the first two years of the 5-year plan by the 70th anniversary of the Great October [Revolution]. Today that undertaking has been supported by tens of thousands of Leningrad workers. But the scope of this patriotic movement would be considerably broader if every worker had a clear idea of what reserves he would use to achieve the goal that has been set, if he had economically substantiated pledges which first had got through the social defense.

Lenoblsovprof and the branch oblast committees of the trade unions are obliged to analyze more thoroughly and to make generally known the practice of organizing the competition and to render more concrete assistance to the trade-union committees and activists.

More than a year has passed since the adoption of the documents of the party and government concerning the overcoming of drunkenness and alcoholism. And although the struggle against that social evil has been planned for a prolonged period of time, its first results are already visible. Nevertheless, many problems have not yet been resolved. Satisfied with the first, partial results, the party, soviet, and administrative agencies have recently eased up in the work of eradicating drunkenness and reinforcing discipline, and have been demonstrating an indifferent, complacent attitude. [paragraph continues]

A situation of universal demandingness, rather than of collective guarantee -- that is what must be created in every labor collective, at every work station. I would also like to recall that the personal responsibility for the state of discipline on the job is borne by the managers. The time has come for the party's city and rayon committees to make the most rigid requirements on those who fail to guarantee the proper order in the collectives that they have been given the responsibility of heading.

Something that deserves complete support and broad dissemination is the initiative of the labor collectives with regard to the active participation in creating the material-technical base of the social sphere, and with regard to its effective use. In this matter it is necessary to introduce the proper order, because people's moods and their health are factors that substantially influence the resolution of economic questions. It is necessary to be completely aware that the human factor can be activated only by means of a well thought-out economic strategy, social policy, and purposeful ideological-indoctrinational work.

The chief thing today, emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, lies in turning toward people, toward life. Important steps in this direction are being taken by most of the city, rayon, and primary party organizations. The correct actions are taken by the party committees and party bureaus of those primary party organizations where a system of certification has been created for Communist members who are managers and ordinary engineer-technical workers, and a consideration is taken of each person's moral and political qualities and his participation in public life. Our task is clear -- it is necessary to support in every way the social and labor participation of people, and to eliminate all kinds of shortcomings and undesirable phenomena.

The psychological reorganization of the cadres is still lagging behind the footsteps of time. Many party committees have not yet succeeded in eradicating the tendency toward excessive organization. One continues to see attempts at administration by fiat and the usurping of functions of the economic personnel, and the slow assimilation of political methods of management. The bureau of the CPSU Oblast Committee came to precisely this conclusion when discussing, in May 1986, the report of the party's Luzhskiy City Committee concerning using the production potential created in agriculture.

Many workers in the CPSU city and rayon committees have weak ties with the primary party organizations and have a poor knowledge about the state of affairs in the outlying areas. At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was clearly stated that it is necessary to show more boldness in rejecting dispatcher functions, and that the chief sphere of the activity of the secretary and worker in the party's rayon committee is the labor collective, people. Today the party attaches special importance to its primary organizations. The reorganization must be begun with the development of their independence, their independent action, their aggressiveness, and combativeness, with an upsurge in the initiative and active participation of the rank-and-file Communists. This is the chief link, which must be taken firmly in hand.

An expansive field of activity in resolving the questions of accelerating the socio-economic development opens before the soviet agencies and the trade-union and Komsomol organizations. In their activity it is necessary to take decisive steps to reject a formal attitude toward the job at hand, and to reject bureaucratic methods and the favoring of local and departmental interests.

A special role is assigned to the first secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees. They are obliged to set the tone in the work, to demonstrate the breadth of their political horizon, the depth of their understanding of the tasks assigned, their capabilities as organizers, their high responsibility, their critical and self-critical attitude in making evaluations, and their party spirit, in the highest sense of that term. Only then can one count on successful results, on a creative atmosphere in the city, rayon, and village. Everyone, regardless of the position that he occupies and the job that he occupies and the job that he performs, must show greater creative initiative and concern for the common cause, a greater search for new opportunities, and the more effective, more efficient resolution of the tasks that have been posed.

The goals of the economic and social development of Leningrad and of Leningrad Oblast in the 12th 5-Year Plan are strenuous ones, but they are feasible. Their fulfillment will depend upon the specific, important contribution made by every labor collective. The party's oblast committee is completely confident the assignments that have been given will be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled. That will contribute to the further acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the region's national economy and to the increase in the contribution made by the people of Leningrad to the carrying out of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

LE MONDE CITES YELTSIN APRIL AKTIV ADDRESS

PM251921 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 86 pp 2,3

[Unattributed "account" of 11 April Moscow Aktiv Meeting addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU gorkum: "We Must Root Out All Corruption"]

[Text] Mr Yeltsin began by saying on 11 April that the Moscow population is 8.7 million, whereas the plan provides people need housing, and 1 million live in "communal" apartments (in other words shared by several families). He continued:

"The historic face of Moscow has been mutilated. Since 1935 2,200 important examples of architecture has been destroyed. Many others are in a terrible state and are used for inappropriate purposes.

"Transport is a very acute problem; 60 km of subway lines have not been constructed. The rolling stock is very old, and there were 2,000 accidents of various kinds in 1985. That same year the subway made a loss for the first time. The result of that was an end to donations to cultural funds and services.

"We have introduced into the city party committee the principle of personal responsibility for solving various problems. Comrade Korolev (Footnote) (Oleg Korolev, former director of a Moscow factory, was appointed last January as one of the Moscow party Gorkum secretaries) is responsible for transport. We will all help him, but you will be answerable for it, Comrade Korolev.

"I have just been handed a note which says this: 'Yeltsin is said to have traveled on the subway. But we have not seen him there. He raises the transport problem. Where can he have obtained such impressions? Has he merely been an onlooker?' What answer can I give? I did not see you either. The reason is obviously that there are too many people in Moscow, and of course I am a 'young' Muscovite and not everybody yet knows me by sight.

I made it a rule to go into the stores at least once a week. Unfortunately, people are beginning to recognize me. They also know my route -- I do not know how. I am met by people in white overalls, and goods in short supply are taken out from under the counter. Something must be done to change that. I do not need any special show."

"I Had Never Seen Such Prices."

"The situation in Moscow concerning nonalcoholic drinks is very difficult. We are still producing large quantities of fortified wines. We flood the surrounding region with them because it is forbidden to sell them in Moscow. We must continue to reduce production of alcoholic drinks and to reduce the number of places in which they are sold. In the first 3 months of this year sales were reduced by 30 percent. But at the same time drunkards have recently started to reappear on Moscow streets. This shows that we have relaxed somewhat and have slackened the struggle against this evil, deciding that it has been overcome. In fact the fight against alcoholism is just beginning, and it is soon to be reassured. Drunkeness has been shifted from the streets to the apartments. It is no accident that the number of crimes committed at home has increased. In these circumstances the slogan: "Let us make Moscow a model communist city" (Footnote) (This slogan was launched in Brezhnev's days by Mr Grishin and Mr Promyslov, the city's former leaders) sounds sacreligious. We must reexamine the criteria for what is exemplary and communist."

"I have visted numerous markets in Moscow. I had never seen such prices. A paltry bunch of parsley costs 50 kopeks and sometimes even R1, and 1kg of meat costs R8. But we cannot limit prices, because that method has already been used without success. The sellers merely move to other cities and regions. The market must be influenced by commerce. Near such market we must build a cooperative store. And if sausage sells at R8 in those stores, it is not a serious matter. I have a list of people who can even pay a higher price. But at least they will buy sausage which smells of meat.

The former mayor 'did nothing but travel'

"Conservatism went too far here. The city's officials were doing everything just for show. 'Look at how beautiful our city is, how smoothly everything runs here; we are the best in the world; we must not expose Moscow's problems.' Those who continue to think like that must make way and leave. The Moscow soviet had become a yardstick of bureaucracy. Major staff changes are now being made, and its apparatus is being reduced. The party gorkom is setting the example. For instance, the number of secretaries has been reduced from seven to six. By the way, Moscow is a sister city of all the capitals of socialist countries. That is why Promyslov (footnote) (Vladimir Promyslov, 78 years old, was chairman of the Moscow city soviet Executive Committee (mayor) for 23 years from 1963 until he was "retired" in January this year) did not have time to work. He did nothing but travel and sign agreements. That pleased other comrades, too, especially after the decree on combating alcoholism. Indeed that decree cannot be applied in the other capitals..."

Some 300 Questions From the Floor

Mr Yeltsin then announced that he had received 300 written questions from the floor. After a 20-minute break (during which you had to drink water), the speaker answered the questions. The account includes the main ones, in particular:

[Question] Why did the Moscow party organization elect untrustworthy delegates to the congress? (footnote) (a reference to the delegates to the 27th party congress held last February and March. They were elected in January by a "conference" of party members in the capital held in early January. Some people have clearly been sacked or ousted since then).

[Yeltsin] It is difficult for me to answer this question because the note is doubly anonymous; not only did the comrade who wrote it not wish to give his name, but he does not name the people he deems unworthy either. I would like to stress that 90 percent of the questions are anonymous, and these are propagandists! However, we have agreed to speak frankly. I will answer anonymous questions today, but let this be the last time.

[Question] Visitors grab all the products in short supply in the stores. Are you going to remedy this situation?

[Yeltsin] We cannot surround Moscow with walls such as it had 800 years ago. The solution is not be found in any limitation. The capital is the capital. Some people are glad to come here once in their lives. I repeat that we must base our action on the fact that we are not 9 but 11 or 12 million. In addition, we must organize the sale of goods in short supply in the enterprises on a wider scale. You know that many ministries have a department of worker supply. Recently we caught one ministry red-handed, it was using its funds to buy tens of metric tons of oranges and other food products which it was sending to Norilsk and Novosibirsk. All these channels are now closed.

"Muscovites Have a Worse Standard of Living than Others"

[Question] It is said that Muscovites are "overfed."

[Yeltsin] This opinion is widespread in the provinces. I shared it when I lived in Sverdlovsk and yet it seems that Muscovites have a worse standard of living than people in the surrounding district. [Yeltsin ends]

Mr Yeltsin then cited statistics which show in particular that between 1975 and 1985 Moscow went from 2nd to 58th in the ranking of Soviet cities for house building, and from 12th to 44th for investment, whereas it was still in fourth place in 1965. It is now in 65th place in the birthrate league, with a birthrate of 13.6 per 1,000, whereas the country's average is 19.6. Finally, Muscovites' life expectancy dropped from 70 in 1983 to 68 in 1985.

[Question] When you were Central Committee secretary (footnote) (before becoming first secretary for Moscow, Mr Yeltsin was party secretary for construction problems for a few months in 1985) you traveled extensively in the country. How do you think Moscow's industry compares with the rest of the country?

[Yeltsin] The technological level of Moscow enterprises is considerably lower than the level in the country as a whole. [Yeltsin ends]

The Director's Bathroom

In reply to a question regarding the social sphere, the speaker said that of the 29 industrial enterprises he had visited in 3 months, he noted that attention was paid to social problems in only 2 of them.

[Yeltsin] In one research unit there were four cafeterias, each of a higher standard than the other. The director's dining room, which he frequented with a handful of carefully selected people, has everything you could wish, including a blue toilet bowl. Some leaders have cut themselves off from the people. This must be combated.

Mr Yeltsin then answered another question about a demonstration (hitherto unreported) by taxi drivers in Moscow on the night of 31 March this year.

[Yeltsin] Gasoline tokens are exchanged on the last day of each quarter. In the evening lines several kilometers long had formed outside the gasoline stations. A large number of taxis headed for the Moscow soviet, where they sounded their horns. It was explained to them that there were higher authorities in Moscow. They then headed for the city party committee. An effort was made to explain things. Measures were taken to prevent such disruptions. Assemblies are being held at all taxi stations. Taxi drivers are special people. Raykom secretaries should visit these stations once a month. [Yeltsin ends]

With regard to scientific research institutes and research units, of which there are many in Moscow, Mr. Yeltsin said:

"A list has been compiled of 39 institutes which have done nothing for years. Funds will be withdrawn from 15 of them and they will be closed. Some 30,000 scientific workers who have not passed tests of their knowledge will be transferr-d to production work. The standard of research workers and teachers has fallen. Dullness engenders dullness."

A Total of 3,600 Drug Addicts Listed

Question number 49 related to the "numerous burglaries" observed in Moscow. Mr. Yeltsin confirmed: "The militia bodies are working badly at present." In addition, "drug addiction has increased greatly. Some 3,600 drug addicts have been listed. But they do not register voluntarily. The question is: How many drug addicts have we not yet detected."

After confirming that an unspecified case of "abuse of power" had been exposed in Perovskiy Rayon and that an inquiry is being carried out, the speaker gave more details about the case of a man called Danilov, party second secretary in the capital's Oktyabrskiy Rayon: "He has been fired and has been punished by the party. He had royally furnished his apartment in a big apartment block with his own fireplace and a special pipe which ran from one end of the building to the other. Such princes have no place in the party. Only people who are completely above reproach should work in the party apparatus."

A "Special Store" Abolished

[Question] What priveleges have been removed from the Moscow party commlttee officials?

[Yeltsin] I do not think the question has been phrased in the right way. Why just remove privileges? We have added some. We have increased working hours and the number of party committee bureau sessions. With regard to the abolition (of privileges), we have started by closing a store which sold industrial products, (Footnote) (This is clearly one of the special stores reserved for the elite. Apparently stores of this type selling food products have not been touched -- at least not yet).

I think that this is useful: The committee officials will be more acutely aware of the problems which exist.

[Question] How many people were expelled from the party between the 26th and 27th Congresses? (between 1981 and 1986)

[Yeltsin] Between 70,000 and 90,000 in the country as a whole and 20,000 in Moscow. [Yeltsin ends]

The speaker than answered a "series of questions" on the Moscow soviet and the capital's former leaders:

[Yeltsin] I recall that Promyslov was relieved of his duties 1 day after Grishin (Footnote) (Viktor Grishin, Mr. Yeltsin's predecessor as Moscow party chief for 18 years, was relieved of his duties in December and expelled [as published] from the party), despite his request to be given the opportunity to work for another 5 years. Comrade Saykin (Footnote) (The new mayor of Moscow who was elected last January. Mr. Saykin, who is 49 years old, has spent his entire career in the Moscow Likhachev truck plant, of which he was director from 1982) is actively informing himself about the situation. He is a competent man and, above all, is not linked to anybody or anything. We must rid ourselves of an inert section of opportunists and combat the abuse of power. The wives of many leadership officials drive round in black Volgas. Usually a car of this type arrives in the morning to take the child to school, then it takes father to work, and finally it returns for the wife.

We must put an end to this. We are making the appropriate observations. In the past, gorkom officials all came to meetings like this one in their own cars. These practices have now been abolished. Look, the committee secretaries are smiling -- they all came here today in one car. Our tactics are as follows: observation, discussion, practical measures. [Yeltsin ends]

Some 800 Trade Officials Arrested

Mr. Yeltsin had a 2-hour meeting with a saleswoman who had come to tell him about "the system of corruption which is rife in trade."

He commented: "In the past few months 800 trade officials have been arrested in Moscow. We are digging deeper and deeper and still cannot see the bottom of this well of corruption. But we must root out all corruption. We are trying to break criminal ties, isolate the leaders, and replace them with honest people who are devoted to the party, and then gradually to go further. It is a long and difficult task which lies ahead of us, but we firmly intend to eliminate all corruption."

"Khrushchev Had Already Tried"

The speaker stopped and revealed that he had received letters like this: "Khrushchev once tried to dress us all in peasant's clothes. He failed, and so will you. We have stolen and will continue to steal." He replied with one sentence: "Comrades, we can only break this circle by our joint efforts." Then came another written note: "You have very grand plans: What are you meddling with? Gorbachev just needed a loyal man. Go back to Sverdlovsk (Footnote) (Until 1985 Mr. Yeltsin was party first secretary for the Sverdlovsk region in the Urals) before it is too late." The account reports cries of "Shame!" heard in the hall at this point. Mr. Yeltsin continued: "Calm down, Comrades. I do not think this question comes from the floor: It must have been received earlier and have slipped into the bundle. The author is obviously sick."

Other participants reminded the first secretary that he will have to "account for his actions in 3 years' time and keep his promises." "I am preparing for that, and I intend to devote these years completely to the struggle."

Another questioner, who also wished to remain anonymous, asked where Mr Yeltsin "buys his shoes." "I can tell you, if you promise to keep it a secret, that I bought my clothes not in Moscow but in Sverdlovsk. I am wearing shoes made by the Uralobuv firm, and they cost R23. I recommend them, they are very strong and will last 5 years." The speaker also said he works from 0600 to 2400 hours and sleeps for 4 hours every night, but that he is in "good" health.

When somebody reminded Mr Yeltsin that he had called for a reorganization of the Central Committee apparatus at the party congress (he was one of the very few speakers to do so), the speaker explained that two departments of this apparatus have already been abolished but that "this work must be continued." He then answered other series of questions:

Mr Grishin, "Consultant" to Mr Gromyko

"Some comrades would like to know why nothing was said at the congress about the discredited Politburo members: Rashidov (Footnote) (Sharaf Rashidov was party first secretary in Uzbekistan throughout the Brezhnev period. He died in October 1983 and was denounced in June 1984 for a series of corrupt practices in his republic) is mentioned in particular. People ask what the former Politburo members are doing. Rashidov was discussed at the congress, particularly in the speech by the chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers. But the "Uzbek affair" is not over; the enquiry is still going on. When it is finished, people will be fully informed. Former Politburo members Comrades Tikonov and Romanov (Footnote) (Mr Tikonov, former government chief, was replaced by Mr Ryzhkov last year but reelected as Central Committee member in March. Mr Romanov, party secretary and potential rival of Mr Gorbachev, was ousted from all his positions 1 year ago and expelled from the Central Committee at the last congress) are retired; Comrade Grishin is working as "consultant" to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (Footnote) (It should be noted that the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium is Mr Gromyko).

"Some notes ask: Why was Grishin not punished? I can tell you that no evidence of corruption was found against Grishin and there are no grounds for putting him on trial. With regard to the mistakes he made in his work, they have been criticized both in the Politburo and at the (Moscow) city conference. It was precisely for laxness and mistakes in his work that he was expelled from the Politburo.

"In conclusion, I would like to announce a decision by the Moscow Gorkom. Everybody in this room is asked to speak at as many organization meetings as possible and to openly reveal, without concealing anything, everything which has been said at today's meeting. People must be aware of all our problems and shortcomings, the measures taken to overcome them, and our intentions -- not through rumors and gossip, not from BBC broadcasts, but from the party propagandists themselves."